JANUARY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3110.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1790.

This Day is publiſhed, by
WILLIAM YOUNG,
BOOKSELLER,
The corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets, in one large vol. 12mo. (Price 10ſ.) Alſo in one vol. royal octavo (which will be ſold for three months at 15ſ; afterwards at 16ſ8.)

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING:
One main object of which is to eſtabliſh a plain and permanent
STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION.
To which is prefixed,
A RHETORICAL GRAMMAR.
By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.
Carefully reviſed and corrected by the Rev. *John Andrews*, D. D.
Rector of St. James's, Briſtol, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

TO attempt, in this place, to point out, in many words, the uſefulneſs of the work which is here offered to the public, might well be deemed an unneceſſary undertaking. The inhabitants of theſe United States are, in general, poſſeſſed of much information. And, of courſe, the character of this performance is already known to them.

Previouſly indeed to this of Mr. Sheridan, the public had long been poſſeſſed of many valuable dictionaries of the Engliſh language: among which may be particularly mentioned that of Dr. Johnſon, which was, and with good reaſon, allowed to be the beſt.

But although, in theſe, the ſeveral acceptations of the words were often carefully noted, and the accent for the moſt part confined to the proper ſyllable; yet was there no direction given, whether, in the ſyllable which was thus diſtinguiſhed, the accent was to reſt on a vowel, or on a conſonant. This was a moſt material omiſſion. For, without ſome other help than could be derived from ſuch directories, it could never be diſcovered, whether the words *ſeaſon* and *glory*, for example, were to be pronounced *ſez zun* and *glor-ry*, or *ſee zun* and *glo-ry*; whether we were to ſay *ſo-phiſm* or *ſop-hiſm*, *to-pick* or *top ick*, *ce ment* or *cem-ent*; and ſo on, in innumerable inſtances of like nature.

But, admitting that there was no occaſion for inſtruction on *this* point, was it likely that no difficulty would ever occur, in the application of thoſe different ſounds, which, in our language, belong not only to every vowel, but alſo to every combination of vowels. Had we found ourſelves, for inſtance, unable to determine, whether, according to the true Engliſh pronunciation, the vowel *a*, in the words *patron*, *matron*, ſhould be pronounced as in *bat* or in *bate*; or whether, in the words *ſauce*, *ſaucer*, *ſaunter*, the combined vowels *au* ſhould be pronounced as in *aunt* or in *au-thor*; thoſe dictionaries could never have removed our uncertainty.

Theſe, it was preſumed, were communications which could not well be made to the eye, and muſt therefore be learned altogether from the living voice alone. Our Author however---by means of a ſhort table, which any perſon of common ſenſe can, at the firſt view, very readily comprehend---has contrived to render this whole buſineſs perfectly ſimple and practicable.

But it is ſometimes more eaſy to acquire glory, than to retain it. The way being thus opened, innumerable are the attempts, which have been ſince made upon ſimilar principles, by writers, who truſted, that, by the introduction of ſome farther refinements, and by deviating in a few particulars from the pronunciation of Sheridan, they ſhould be able to build up their own fame, upon the diminution of his.

In this, however, they have been diſappointed. For although Scot, Perry, Kenrick, Burn, &c. have each their admirers, yet Sheridan alone ſtill continues to be known to the public at large, and to command the general confidence.

In theſe editions, the acceptations of the words have been ſometimes abridged, and ſometimes enlarged. But from the *pronunciation* of Sheridan there has, except in two inſtances, been no intentional deviation. In our octavo edition, the word *advocation* is accented on the third ſyllable; and in both editions, *record*, when a ſubſtantive, has the accent on the firſt. In the London edition theſe words are each of them accented upon the ſecond ſyllable. But theſe, it was conceived, were mere blunders of the preſs: the latter of them is evidently ſo, as appears from the grammar of the author which is prefixed to this work.

With reſpect to the accuracy of theſe editions, great care has been already taken. But, that every doubt may be removed, the gentleman who inſpected the proof ſheets is now taking a review of the *pronunciation* throughout, and comparing it with the London quarto edition, which is the moſt correct. Any error thus diſcovered (in the pronunication) ſhall be noted, and delivered gratis to the purchaſers of the reſpective ſizes.

In the mean time, the publiſher cannot but return his moſt grateful acknowledgments to thoſe gentlemen, who, although having it in their power to be ſupplied, without delay, with as many copies as they wiſhed of the London edition, generouſly pledged themſelves to wait for thoſe which ſhould be executed, at home, by their own countrymen. Others there were, who, in the beginning, came forward with offers of ſubſcription, which they propoſed to advance. Their propoſals indeed, ſituated as he was, he thought it beſt to decline; but the exceeding great kindneſs, which was the motive to theſe propoſals, will long be remembered with a ſenſe of gratitude which he cannot expreſs.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1789.

To be SOLD *by public Vendue,*

On Saturday, the 16th of January next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing about 200 acres more or leſs, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, about 34 miles from Philadelphia. There is on the premiſes a good one ſtory ſtone-houſe with a pump before the door, a good ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtable and other out-houſes, likewiſe an orchard of about 150 apple trees, between 18 and 20 acres of meadow, ſome of which is watered; late the property of WILLIAM HEATHERLING, deceaſed, and ſold by

‖ HENRY CRESSMAN, and FREDERICK SHULL, } Executors.

WAS found in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, on the third of this inſtant, a ſum of money, ſuppoſed to be dropped by a lodger. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may get it again.

December 4, 1789. § ISAAC WEBB.

In CHANCERY, *Nov.* 19, 1789.

ON the application of the Truſtees of William Hopper, of Queen Anne county, the firſt day of April next is limited and appointed by the Chancellor for the creditors of ſaid William Hopper to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid Truſtees, that the ſame may on that day be liquidated and adjuſted, due notice thereof to be publiſhed in Mr. Goddard's news-paper, and Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers news-paper in Pennſylvania, and by advertiſements ſet up at the court-houſe door, and at other public places in the ſaid county of Queen Anne. 6t

Teſt. SAM. HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. C. C.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, by
WILLIAM YOUNG,
BOOKSELLER, the Corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,
(Price one eighth of a Dollar)

A SERMON,

On the Parable of the Unjuſt Steward:
Preached at Briſtol, November 1ſt, 1789.
By the Reverend JOHN ANDREWS, D. D.
Rector of St. James's, Briſtol, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belle Lettres in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the gaol of this county about the middle of September laſt, a mulatto fellow, named Bob, the property of the ſubſcriber; had on a green jacket with ſleeves, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt and trowſers, and took with him a claret coloured coat, a pair of corduroy breeches, and a round hat; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, and ſtrong made. Whoeve takes up ſaid mulatto and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM TOD.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off. Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, Dec. 24, 1789.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER X.

To the American Planters and Farmers.

THE gentlemen who poſſeſs and cultivate the ſoil, are in this country ſo numerous, and hold ſo great proportion of property, that they have a right to a decided influence in the meaſures of government. In addreſſing you I ſpeak to the people whoſe will muſt ultimately determine the ſyſtem of national police. An enlightened planter is a friend to manufacturers, by which his raw materials are prepared for the uſe of man—he is a friend to commerce, which converts the ſurplus of his periſhable produce into permanent wealth, and mingles the growth of every clime on the board of hoſpitality: ſtill the agricultural now is, and for a century to come muſt remain the prevailing intereſt both in riches and in influence. The war of independence was yours; and therefore became a war of blows too hard for the common enemy—our preſent form of government was firſt delineated by thoſe who roll the tongue, and drive the quill; it became a ſacred reality by the ſeal of your ſuffrages: and the meaſures of the treaſury department muſt be addreſſed to your good underſtanding and ſenſe of national honor to render them ſucceſsful. Though the nature of your employment is ſuch as precludes the opportunity of collecting information; your judgment muſt ſanctify, and your firmneſs effectuate the public decrees. The evils reſulting from a loſs of public credit may effect others firſt—on you they fall heavieſt. Merchants, monied men and thoſe who have great property afloat, are on the watch—they have leiſure to collect every information—a correſpondence by every poſt and through half the world advertiſe them of the evil, and their property by ſome change in its ſituation is ſecured; while you without information and unſuſpicious are enſnared. Every poſſible impoſition in public credit will operate thus—either the price of your produce will fall, or the articles you purchaſe riſe, or the deceitful medium center in your hands. When the ſtate of credit, in any country, is ſuch as excites a war of artifice between its citizens, they muſt be eventual ſufferers, whoſe employment confines them in the field, at a diſtance from the courſe of information. The firſt thing you ought to demand is a ſtable ſyſtem for the public debt, which may be done by placing the whole of every deſcription under one reſponſible board; the next is a circulating medium of fixed value. To accompliſh this I am ſenſible there muſt be ſome kind of direct taxation by the United States, for it is not probable that an impoſt and exciſe will equitably fund the whole debt. Direct taxation is now practiſed with a heavy hand by the ſeparate States, and why ſhould the exerciſe of this power by the general government be more dangerous, when attended with ſuch circumſtances that a part of the ſum you now pay will be ſufficient? If a change of ſyſtem will remove half the weight you have borne theſe fifteen years, be not duped to loſe the opportunity, by the artful ſuggeſtions of ſome men, who expect to gain more by the old game than by a new one. The members of the general government are your repreſentatives——your friends, and the beings of your own creation—their exiſtence and popularity are in your hands, and they have every motive to guard your intereſt; more cannot be ſaid of the ſtate legiſlatures. Still further to remove all ſuſpicions that the writer is acting an inſidious part, I will compare your preſent ſituation with what it might be made, by an interpoſition of general government.

Every ſtate in the Empire is heavily in debt—in each State there are different modes of impoſing and collecting taxes, but in all, direct taxation of ſome kind is in uſe—in a few States arbitrary aſſeſſment is cuſtomary, which may be ſet down for the worſt kind of impoſition—in others every kind of property ſpecifically is charged at certain rates affixed in the tax laws—in New-England your houſes and lands, your cattle of every deſcription, even your ſons are taxed before their labour can pay for their ſupport, and your mechanics are arbitrarily aſſeſſed for the labour of their hands. The tax laws have been varied annually, ſo that to underſtand the ſyſtem of public demands is next to impoſſible—theſe changes in the tax laws, have opened a ſucceſſion of ſpeculations deſtructive and unintelligible to the unwary citizen—This general taxation of all your property imperceptibly advances the amount to a grievance—In Connecticut there are one hundred tax-gatherers, and in the other States a number proportioned to their extent—The gentlemen qualified to do this duty, muſt be men of ſagacity, and as ſuch will not forget themſelves, nor can we wiſh they ſhould ſerve the public for nothing—An average emolument to themſelves of leſs than two hundred dollars per annum, would not tempt them to execute the duty—this emolument ariſes from a public reward, mileage, forbearance money, with an opportunity of ſpeculating among the ignorant, and though it be not charged in the tax bills is eventually paid by the people—I blame not the collectors, their buſineſs requires induſtry and watching, and attended with riſque, for they muſt loſe the taxes of thoſe who abſcond after their warrants are received; but I accuſe a ſyſtem ſo expenſive to the people. One hundred tax-gatherers at two hundred dollars each amount to twenty thouſand dollars—this ſum though not charged in any account whatever, is annually paid by the people [illegible] Connecticut—an enormous burthen! for the ſimple collections of taxes, and all this, on a plan which you have often been told is mighty cheap, and full of œconomy and liberty. Let us talk no more of the high ſalaries given by the United States, when our own plan bears ſo much harder on the people. The employing too many men in any public buſineſs, that it may be done at a cheap rate, always proves a ſpunge in the event. With the great ſums you have paid, and collected in this expenſive manner; with a general taxation of your whole property, you have not obtained the reputation of being juſt to your creditors. The evil ſtill remains, and muſt remain without a general reform of ſyſtem. Moſt of my remarks will apply to all the States, and as this publication firſt appears in Connecticut, I have taken it as an inſtance to exemplify the whole—Let not theſe truths excite faction—be calm—reverence government and public juſtice, and you will be remedied.

Compare with this picture a ſyſtem I will propoſe—Let your ſtate debt be aſſumed by the United States—In addition to the impoſt and exciſe, give them a direct tax----Let this tax be impoſed on the ſingle article of improved land---Three Cents per acre, which is two pence currency of New-England very nearly, will be ſufficient to eſtabliſh the faith and juſtice of your country, and content the public creditors, if they are reaſonable men---Let this be paid in money of the merchant, for if there be a depreciated currency in circulation, you will eventually rue the conſequences----Eight tax-gatherers will be ſufficient to collect an exciſe and land tax in Connecticut, which now employs one hundred---make theſe men reſponſible; give them the ſalary of eight hundred dollars per annum, and ſuffer no kind of fee to be taken from the people. This will make a ſaving of nearly fourteen thouſand dollars in the article of collection, which is principally paid by the pooreſt citizens; and for which they have no credit in the public opinion. The planter, poſſeſſing one hundred acres in fair cultivation, will have to pay annually ſixteen ſhillings New-England currency, for the whole amount of his taxes, and without any additional fee to collectors; and thoſe who have leſs eſtate in proportion. Every wiſe planter would compound with the public for this ſum---I believe it would be ſufficient; and I appeal to the honeſt cultivators of the earth, whether it be more than one third of the ſum they have been uſed to pay.

My next number ſhall contain further remarks on a land-tax.

From the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

THAT in a country, whoſe inhabitants have been educated with a determined hatred againſt France, the preſent revolution ſhould be miſ-repreſented, ſometimes in the moſt ſcurrilous language, is perhaps an unavoidable weakneſs of human nature; but that the *ſame language* ſhould be repeated in *American* papers, is ſo inconſiſtent with American candor, and with *the hiſtory of paſt events*, that if we had not the experience of ſeveral months, we ſhould honor human nature too much to believe it. It is equally ſurpriſing, that in the midſt of all this abuſe, not one paragraph—not one line has been publiſhed, *ſouth of Boſton*, to inſpire ſome doubts on the veracity of thoſe publications. To prove in particular the great candor of ſome printers, who are attentive to give us the *neweſt news* of Pariſian tranſactions, we beg you to re-publiſh the encloſed accounts of the *London Evening Poſt*, which, unlike the WORLD, and *ſome other papers*, is not under the immediate influence of CALONNE and his creatures. We do not requeſt the printers to tranſlate French papers. We only requeſt them to give *impartially* a copy of *all* the Engliſh papers in their poſſeſſion.—Deſignedly to inſult the feelings of a whole nation, may perhaps be attended with more diſagreeable conſequences than ſome are aware of.

S. F. P.

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, *Monday, November 2.*

THE grand queſtion, of the right to diſpoſe of the poſſeſſions of the church, was reſumed; and decided in the following terms, drawn up by *M. de Mirabeau*,

"The National Aſſembly declares:

"That all the goods of the church are at the diſpoſal of the nation, charged only with providing, in a ſuitable manner, for the expence of divine worſhip, the maintenance of its miniſters, and the relief of the poor, under the inſpection and according to the inſtructions of the provinces.

"That in the diſpoſitions to be made for the maintenance of the miniſters of religion, every vicar ſhall be ſecured in a ſtipend not leſs then 1200 livres a year, beſides a houſe and garden."

The decree, thus drawn up, was carried by 578 voices, againſt 346.

Forty members objected to the terms in which the queſtion was put, and refuſed to vote; ſo that the number preſent was 964.

Tueſday, November 3.

The adjourned queſtion of Thurſday laſt was put to vote, in the following terms:

"Has it been decided, that the ſons of a family are comprehended under the diſqualification, which excludes from the National Aſſembly all perſons who do not pay a tax to the value of a mark of ſilver, and poſſeſs no property whatever."

The Aſſembly reſolved that it had been ſo decided.

In the debates on this article ſeveral members contended that the ſuffrage of the electors ſhould be the only qualification requiſite for a member of the National Aſſembly, without any regard to property or taxation. This was over-ruled; and the payment of a tax to the value of a mark of ſilver, ariſing from any ſpecies of property, ſettled as the neceſſary qualification. It was then propoſed that the payment of a tax to this amount, by the father of a family, ſhould qualify all his ſons of proper age; becauſe, it was ſaid, by the conſtruction of the Roman law, which was the baſis of juriſprudence in many parts of France, ſons were incapable of acquiring property in their own name during the life of their father. This was rejected as above.

The article, however, is ſtill complained of, as requiring a qualification that will exclude nine tenths of the kingdom, and almoſt all the lower Clergy, from the National Aſſembly.

The plan for dividing and ſub-dividing the kingdom into departments, commonalties and diſtricts, was taken into conſideration; and M. Thouret, the author of it, read a ſpeech, in which he endeavoured to obviate the objections that had been made to it, and maintained that it was the only means of eradicating that *eſprit de corps*, which uſually animates the provinces to the detriment of the common intereſt. This ſpeech was received with much applauſe, and ordered to be printed.

M. de Mirabeau objected to this plan, and propoſed one of his own. The principal difference between M. Thouret's and his is, that the former endeavours to combine three fundamental principles, territory, population and property; the latter, population and property only. M. de Mirabeau's plan was alſo ordered to be printed.

M. de Lameth, after paying due praiſe to the parliaments, eſpecially for the firm oppoſition they had often made to the attempts of deſpotiſm, obſerved, that theſe bodies having, for ſeveral ages, enjoyed a ſort of legiſlative power in concert with the crown, there was reaſon to fear that they would oppoſe, with all their influence, the ſucceſs of a revolution, which went to deprive them of that power. He therefore propoſed, not to aboliſh them immediately, but to leave them in a ſtate of vacation, and to truſt their functions to the Chambers of Vacation.*

M. Target ſeconded the motion, and it was decreed,

"That, till the National Aſſembly can apply to the new organization of the judicial power, all the parliaments in the kingdom ſhall continue in or reſume a ſtate of vacation; that the Chambers of Vacation ſhall continue or reſume their functions, and take cognizance of all cauſes and proceſſes, any regulation to the contrary notwithſtanding, till further orders; and that all the other tribunals ſhall continue to adminiſter juſtice in the uſual manner.

"That the Preſident ſhall wait upon the King, and requeſt him to expedite all neceſſary orders and letters."

M. Bailly was introduced at the head of a deputation from the magiſtracy of Paris, and preſented a proviſional plan of police, for the approbation of the National Aſſembly. The plan was referred to the committee of conſtitution.

Wedneſday, November 4.

The Preſident informed the Aſſembly that the King had given the royal ſanction to all the decrees preſented to him.

The diſcuſſion of the propoſed new diviſion of the kingdom was reſumed.

Several members were for adopting the plan preſented by the committee of conſtitution (M. Thouret's,) without any amendment or modification. Others were againſt any new diviſion, as dangerous and impracticable.

M. Deſmeuniers maintained the former opinion, and in ſupport of it inſtanced the defects in the repreſentation in England, which he ſaid were radical, and muſt ſooner or later deſtroy the liberty of the country. This danger could only be avoided, by combining territory, population and property, as the fundamental principles of repreſentation, inſtead of confining it to territory alone, which might often be fully repreſented in the legiſlature, when the population and the property, which originally gave it conſequence, were transferred to another place, not repreſented at all.

M. Barnave propoſed amendments to the plan of the committee to the following effect:

"The kingdom ſhall be divided into twenty-four parts, or nearly ſo, with a provincial adminiſtration in each. Theſe again into three or four diſtricts, or more, with an aſſembly of adminiſtration in each, ſubordinate to the provincial adminiſtration.

"The extent of territory and population requiſite to form a municipality ſhall be determined, and after ſettling the other principles of organization, the eſtabliſhment of municipalities ſhall be referred to provincial aſſemblies.

"The deputies to the National Aſſembly ſhall be elected in the principal towns of the diſtricts, by electors, choſen immediately by the people in each municipality, in ſuch manner, that no aſſembly of electors ſhall conſiſt of leſs than three hundred, or nominate more than four deputies to the National Aſſembly."

In all theſe plans it ſeems to be an admitted principle, that the deputies of the National Aſſembly are not to be choſen immediately by the people, but by the electors choſen by the people. This principle we apprehend to be erroneous: For unleſs the members of the National Aſſembly are choſen immediately by the people, without the intervention of an intermediate body, there is reaſon to fear that the Aſſembly will not always ſpeak the ſenſe of the people, or, at leaſt, that in ſome caſes it will not do ſo as ſoon as it ought.

The Preſident read a letter from the Keeper of the Seals, announcing that his Majeſty had granted his pure and ſimple acceptation of the decree, which declares the right of the nation to diſpoſe of the goods of the church; that he had ſanctioned the decrees of yeſterday reſpecting the Parliaments, and that extraordinary couriers were diſpatched to aſſure the prompt execution of it.

Thurſday, November 5.

A new medal, in copper, ſilver, and gold, has been ſtruck for M. Bailly, the firſt Mayor of Paris. That of M. de la Fayette will ſoon be coined. M. Neckar has, through modeſty, prevented the ſale of his. The three different pieces are twenty-pence, eight ſhillings, and eight guineas.

Orders from the Hotel de Ville are iſſued for apprehending all perſons attainted of high treaſon, and particularly Prince Lambeſc, for having entered the Thuilleries on the 12th of July laſt, at the head of an armed troop, and killed a harmleſs citizen, who was peaceably walking in thoſe gardens. Many deputies of the National Aſſembly have ſignified their retreat: Among others Meſſrs. Laiſſre, Bernard and Lally Tolendal.

The Mayor of Paris, and ſeveral other Municipal Officers, have applied to the National Aſſembly for a better regulation of the police in the capital.

The States of Dauphiny did not meet on the 2d inſt. as had been ſettled. The following circular letter was ſent to every deputy of the county by the Attorney-General and Syndies. "Sir, We are charged by the intermediate commiſſion to acquaint you, that after very important conſiderations, the convention of the States has been poſtponed to the 14th of December next. We have the honor to be, &c."

Saturday, November 7.

The debate on M. de Mirabeau's motion, for empowering his Majeſty's miniſters to ſit and adviſe in the National Aſſembly, was reſumed.----It was warmly oppoſed by M. Lanjuinais, who ſaid that, not the vote, but the eloquence and influence of miniſters, were to be dreaded in the aſſembly. He moved that the repreſentatives of the nation ſhall not be capable of accepting any place in the miniſtry, during the legiſlature of which they are members, nor for three years after; nor of receiving any emolument, favor, or employment from the executive power.

This motion was generally underſtood to be pointed at M. de Mirabeau, who is ſuppoſed to have been negociating with M. Neckar for a place in the adminiſtration. He oppoſed it on general principles, and deſired that it might not go beyond its mark; but that the excluſion be limited to him only, againſt whom alone it was evidently meant.

M. de Mirabeau's motion was rejected; and it was carried by a great majority, "That no member of the National Aſſembly ſhall hold any place in the adminiſtration, during the preſent ſeſſion."

The elegibility of miniſters to be members of the legiſlature in future was adjourned, and referred to the committee of conſtitution.

A letter was read from the keeper of the ſeals, ſtating that his Majeſty had accepted the nine articles of the conſtitution preſented to him yeſterday, and ſanctioned three other decrees preſented at the ſame time.

The Biſhop of Autun obſerved, that the aſſembly having declared the right of the nation to diſpoſe of the goods of the church, there was reaſon to fear that the idea might get abroad, that they were open to the diſpoſal of individuals. He therefore moved, to preſerve them from dilapidation,

That the judges in ordinary, throughout the kingdom, ſhould affix their ſeals of office to all archives and depots of titles of church property in the abbies, monaſteries, &c.

That eccleſiaſtical property, its produce, and eſpecially the woods, ſhould be put under the immediate protection of the King, the provincial aſſemblies, and other bodies of adminiſtration.

That all perſons guilty of embezzling or ſecreting property, or title deeds, ſhould be proceeded againſt, and puniſhed, as guilty of theft.

That the judges in ordinary ſhould be directed to enquire into and proſecute all offences, and to give an account to the National Aſſembly of the informations they received, and their proceedings upon them, without prejudice to the juriſdiction of the officers des maitriſes (officers whoſe juriſdiction extends over woods and waters.)

That the officers des maitriſes ſhould be particularly vigilant to prevent the cutting of wood contrary to the laws, on pain of anſwering to the nation for their neglect.

The conſideration of the firſt article was poſtponed; the other four were decreed.

M. Threillard moved to ſuſpend the nomination to all benefices, except Archbiſhopricks, Biſhopricks, Rectories, Dignities, and Canonries of the cathedral churches; and that all reſignations and exchanges of benefices, except of thoſe above-mentioned, and alſo all letters and reſcripts from Rome reſpecting them, ſhould be null and void.

The conſideration of this motion was adjourned till Monday.

M. Martineau preſented the plan of a decree, to oblige eccleſiaſtics poſſeſſing a benefice or benefices, to the annual amount of a thouſand crowns, to reſign all others they might hold above that value.

To oblige all beneficiaries to reſidence, on pain of deprivation.

To ſuppreſs all monaſteries and religious ſocieties, except thoſe employed in educating youth.

To declare, that in the monaſteries and religious ſocieties to be preſerved, no perſon, in future, ſhall take vows that deprive him of his civil exiſtence, or the liberty of quitting the ſociety, when he ſhall think fit to renounce the advantages of it.

To ſuppreſs all Abbey and Collegiate benefices, and apply the revenues of them to the uſe of the public.

The conſideration of this plan was alſo adjourned.

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 9.

"After the ſtrong oppoſition made to M. Chenier's Charles IX. that tragedy is at length repreſented with an applauſe not known here ſince the days of Voltaire. The characters are taken from hiſtory, and, two or three of them excepted (the Great Henry, the honeſt Chancellor de l'Hoſpital, and the brave and virtuous Admiral Coligny) form a group that fix an indelible ſtain upon human nature. The ſubject is the horrid maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, the ſevereſt ſatire upon falſe religion, blind bigotry, and inordinate ambition, ever exhibited to the world. Cardinal Lorraine is introduced, in his purple robe, giving his benediction to his Catholic army, and diſpenſing abſolutions to thoſe who were on the point of ſetting out to embrue their hands in the blood of their innocent, unoffending fellow-citizens. The author has drawn with a maſterly hand the irreſolute, timid, and cruel Charles; the gloomy and perfidious policy of Catharine of Medicis; the arrogance and aſpiring views of the haughty Duke of Guiſe; and the clerical zeal, vindictiveneſs, and pride of the Cardinal. Nor has he been leſs happy in his portraits of the gallant young King of Navarre, and the truly great and venerable Admiral and Chancellor. The repreſentation of this play will, not improbably, lead to the overturning of the eſtabliſhed religion of France.

"A deputation from the higher orders of the clergy waited upon his Majeſty at the Thuilleries, to entreat that he would interpoſe his authority to prevent a repetition of the play. The King received them with his accuſtomed politeneſs, but told them, he muſt decline interfering; adding, that if he did not feel himſelf hurt at the character of the Monarch, he did not conceive that, they ought to object to that of the Cardinal.

"The National Aſſembly leave the Archiepiſcopal hall this morning, and meet at the Riding ſchool near the Thuilleries, which has been properly prepared for their reception."

M. Neckar, and his colleagues in office, continue to exerciſe their functions; and the National Aſſembly proceeds on the important objects before it, as far as we are able to judge from the accounts we receive, with vigour and with freedom. The decree for declaring the poſſeſſions of the church the property of the nation, is drawn up with much apparent caution, and in terms likely to meet the approbation of the Provinces, and even of the inferior clergy, who are by far the moſt numerous part of the body, and whoſe influence is the greateſt on the minds of the people.

Among other ſacrifices to the rage of the mob in Burgundy, was the houſe of a Mr. Fauſſart, ſurgeon, and with it his muſeum, containing a great collection of ſkulls, in a regular gradation from the human to the animal. This gentleman, in a very ingenious treatiſe publiſhed at Paris about two years ſince, aſſerts that our firſt parents, Adam and Eve, were *black!*

Bank of North-America,

JANUARY 1, 1790.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three and one half per cent. was declared on the capital ſtock for the laſt half year; and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders or their repreſentatives at any time after the 10th inſtant.

N. B. The ſtockholders are deſired to take notice, that an election for twelve Directors for the enſuing year will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 11th inſtant, at 11 o'clock.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 2d of February, at Roger Kirk's mill, in Weſt Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of John Anderſon, deceaſed,

A TRACT of Land, containing 107 acres and an half, ſituated on a branch of Kiſhicoqualis-creek, in Cumberland county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, bounded by lands of John Reed and others. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

WILLIAM ALLEN, Executor.

Juſt imported from England, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7/8 Iriſh linens, and white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white Ruſſia ſheetings and white Raven's duck, Iriſh and Dutch dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, oznabrigs, cotton ſtripes, white and brown buckrams, brown ſileſias, Scotch threads, from No. 7, to 70, coloured ditto, beſt Baladine ſewing ſilks, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, Dunſcomb and metal ditto, ſilver plated ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India bandanoe handkerchiefs, blue and red linen ditto, ſcarlet ſerge bobbins, tapes, ſilk Merſeilles quilting, Joans ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinetts, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and callicoes, muſlins, fans, red flannels, white ditto, corduroys, ribbons, cambricks and long-lawns, White Chaple needles, pins, ſpades and ſhovels, frying pans, braſs kettles, beſt F. F. gun-powder, plated bridle bitts, ſadlers webb, ſtirrups, blue pluſh, tea ſpoons, ſilk velvets, mens and womens beaver pelt gloves and mitts, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, red lead, alſo good upland and meadow hay in a barn near the city. He would let on low terms, about 10 acres of meadow ground on Greenwich, to any perſon that underſtands raiſing hemp.

†

For ſale, or to be let on rent,

And may be entered on the firſt day of the Fifth Month next,

A GRIST and SAW-MILL, with about 60 acres of land, at Quibble-town, on Bound-brook, in Middleſex county, New-Jerſey, about ſix miles from New-Brunſwick, and five miles on a level good road to a landing on the river Rariton, from whence there is an eaſy tranſportation by water to New-York. The griſt mill has one pair of burrs, and one pair of ſtones for country work, has lately been thoroughly repaired, and the ſaw-mill nearly rebuilt, and are both in prime order for buſineſs, the dam and other parts are put in the beſt condition, the ſtream it is generally agreed is equal to any in that country, ſcreens and fans to each mill, together with boulting cloths and hoiſting works are new and compleatly fitted to go by water. Theſe mills may be ſafely recommended as highly valuable both for country and merchant work, of the former it may have a large ſhare, and conſidering it's vicinity to New-York, it is believed much might be done in the latter for that market. The coſt of delivering flour there will not exceed 12d to 14d per barrel, and wheat may be brought to the mills from thence at a moderate expence. There is on the premiſes, a frame dwelling-houſe, with ſeveral out-houſes, &c. ſuited for the accommodation of a miller or ſtore-keeper, it being allowed to be an excellent ſtand for vending of goods, and where a conſiderable ſhare of trade might be purſued to advantage. The ſoil of the above tract is good, having thereon a ſmall orchard, garden, &c. For terms and further particulars, enquire of HENRY DRINKER, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or of GEORGE BOWNE, Merchant, in New-York.

Twelfth-month 29th, 1789.

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* *Chambers of Vacation are thoſe which take cognizance of all matters that require diſpatch, while the courts to which they belong do not ſit; or, as we ſhould ſay, between term and term. Each Parliament has its Chamber of Vacation.*

STOCKBRIDGE, December 15.

France ſeems at preſent to be in a ſtate of anarchy. The powers of the kingdom are fluctuating between the three orders. In this ſituation, it is totally uncertain what form of government will next prevail. Should the King by any means recover his loſt *puiſſance*, he will probably take care in futute to exerciſe his authority in ſuch a manner as to leave no room for encroachment upon the royal prerogative; and of courſe the government will be abſolute monarchy. If the Nobles can obtain a new footing, and bear away the prize of power between the other two orders, an ariſtocracy will bear the ſway, and the King and people will be reduced to the ſame level, run together in the ſame herd, and bear the ſame yoke. Should the people ſucceed in their attempts to ſubvert the preſent government, and on its ruins rear a fabric of liberty, a democracy will be eſtabliſhed. But from the ſerious part which the women take in the revolution in France, a correſpondent judges that the French may be reduced to an abſolute Petticoat government. He ſubmits it to the conſideration of the public, which of the three forms is moſt to be dreaded, viz. monarchical, ariſtocratical, or *petticoatical.* It is perhaps impoſſible to tell how the latter would operate as a national government, but as a family government it is well known to be *dreadful indeed.*

The Marquis de la Fayette is certainly in a very perilous ſituation. In the beginning of the commotions in France, his word was a law even to the moſt abandoned of the rabble. But now, if he refuſes to take the lead, if he diſcovers an unwillingneſs to ruſh into every imprudent and inconſiderate meaſure, he is compelled to follow the directions of the mob by the ſword and the piſtol. 'Tis indeed with difficulty that he can reſcue even an innocent victim from the fury of the multitude, by entreaties and prayers. And ſhould the court party in the end prevail (which is not utterly impoſſible, and perhaps not improbable) he would doubtleſs, ſhould he not eſcape the kingdom, end his days in a new erected Baſtile; for how much ſoever ſervice he may have rendered the King and Queen in their late hazardous ſituations, they cannot view him in any other light than as one of the principals in bringing about the preſent ſtate of affairs in France.

BOSTON, December 19.

Arrived, Brig Doggerſbank, Capt. Tobey, in 53 days from Amſterdam. The Ship Grace, Capt. Armour, for New-York, failed with Capt. Tobey. Nov. 25, lat. 42, 15, ſpoke the Ship Commerce, Captain Doble, out 7 days from Boſton, bound to Dublin. Ship Fair Lady, Capt. Goodwin, was in company with Capt. Doble. Nov. 27, lat. 42, 2, long. 58, 17, ſpoke a Schooner 7 days out, from Marblehead, bound to Bilboa.

Arrived, the Ship Sally, Capt. Cleveland, from the Eaſt-Indies, failed from the Iſle of France July 19---Left there, Capt. Low, of Baltimore, Capts. Folger and Frazier of this port, and Capts. Coffin, Murphy and Lambert of Salem. July 16, Crowningſhield, of Salem, failed from the Iſle of France for Madras.

Capt. Ripley, who arrived here on Friday laſt, in 8 days from Charleſton, on the 18th inſtant, fell in with the Brig Betſey, Capt. Owen, 51 days out from the Iſle of May, bound to Virginia. Capt. Owen had loſt his main-maſt and fore top-maſt, a few days before, in the latitude of Cape Hatteras. Capt. Ripley ſupplied him with ſuch articles as he wanted.

Dec. 23. A letter from the weſtern territory of the United States, dated October 8, mentions, that there are reports in that part of the union, that the Britiſh forces on the frontiers are preparing to evacuate the weſtern poſts, and to build new ones on the other ſide of the rivers on which they are ſituated.

The rapid and unprecedented riſe of the price of public ſecurities, is one of the ſtrongeſt evidences of the increaſed confidence of the people in the government of the union.

PROVIDENCE, December 12.

The Convention of North-Carolina having, by a large majority, adopted the conſtitution of the United States, let us ardently hope, ſays a correſpondent, that each individual member of our Legiſlature, at their ſeſſion in January, will come prepared to conſider the momentous ſubject, diveſted of every unworthy local prejudice, or party attachment. "To err is human." Let us ſuppoſe it poſſible that we *may* have erred---let but *Reaſon* reſume her empire, and the great work muſt be accompliſhed. Agriculture will then flouriſh---Arts, Manufactures and Commerce revive---the proſtrate honor of this ſtate be reſtored, and we ſhall become an united people, under a government which has for its baſis wiſdom and virtue, and for its object the happineſs of all.

Capt. Treadwell, who arrived here a few days ſince in the brig Suſannah, from Surinam, on the 3d ult. in lat. 18, 24, long. 62, 35, ſpoke the ſchooner Favorite, Edward Yard, Maſter, from New-London to St. Euſtatia, all well.---And on the 1ſt inſt. in lat. 37, long. 37, 40, ſpoke a brig, George Middleton, Maſter, from Liverpool, bound to New-York, out 52 days.---In a gale of wind, on the 27th of November, Capt. Middleton loſt his foremaſt by the deck, and the head of his mainmaſt.

NEW-HAVEN, Deeember 23.

Sunday arrived Capt. John Miller, in 31 days from Trinidad, laſt from St. Thomas's, who, on the 23d ultimo, took off Bird-Iſland the crew (conſiſting of four white men, and ſix negroes) and part of the rigging of a Schooner, which had been wrecked on that iſland a few days before, and landed them at St. Thomas's; ſhe was from Dominica, bound to Jamaica. Bird-Iſland is only a few rods wide, and half a mile long, lying about 30 leagues S. S. E. of St. Croix.

Capt. Miller, on his outward paſſage, on the 26th of October, ſpoke a Schooner from Caſco-Bay, bound to Cape-Francois, 30 days out, that on the 19th, in lat. 31. long. 67, had loſt her main-maſt in a violent gale of wind.

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 25.

Saturday evening the Schooner --------, M'Pharley, maſter, bound from New-York to Shelburne, laden with proviſions and dry goods, ran on Branford reef---veſſel and cargo loſt, and all on board periſhed---8 men and 1 woman.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30.

We are now brought to the concluſion of the year Eighty-Nine. What an eventful period has it been! The moſt ſanguine expectations did not anticipate what we now realize. At this time laſt year, we were looking forward with anxious expectation to the organization of the new government: and while the minds of the gloomy and diſcontented foreboded and predicted a ſeries of difficulties, dangers and unavoidable evils, the friends of peace, the honeſt and unſuſpecting friends of freedom and good government, trembled in hope. But through the favour of Heaven, what is now our ſituation! A form of government for a various people, and an extended territory, brought into operation with the happieſt facility; and organized to the perfect ſatisfaction of the citizens. Peace, plenty and freedom reign in our borders, and innumerable cauſes are powerfully operating to produce preſent and future happineſs to our country. The dreams of anarchy are no more—the rays of knowledge diverge in every poſſible direction. Arts, manufactures and commerce raiſe their long depreſſed heads; and protected by our equal laws, and an efficient government, are extending their influence far and wide. Our reſources are unfolding; our burthens are diminiſhing; right principles are taking root, and government is conſidered in a juſt point of view, and as the choiceſt gift of Heaven. The revolution in our political ſituation is great; but the revolution in our principles is greater. Theſe are the events of a year! A year that ſtamps our character with fame immortal; the wiſdom and magnanimity of which are ſufficient to wipe off the reproaches of ages. Our enjoyments may juſtly be heightened with the reflection, that our example has proved contagious to the nations of Europe; who, under the favour of Providence, are now in the high road to a glorious ſtate of freedom and juſt government.

The labours of the *Obſerver*, a writer, whoſe performances firſt appear in a Hartford paper, are entitled to the thanks of his countrymen, for unfolding many ſyſtems of ſtate-policy, which now appear to be a grievous burthen on the people. The ſpeculations of this writer ought to be read by every citizen; for it is demonſtrated by him, that a ſimplification of our numberleſs ſtate regulations will ſave millions to the people.

YORK, (*Pennſylvania*) December 23.

We hear, that on the 21ſt ult. Mr. James Kelly, of New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, was robbed of a ſum of money, to the amount of ninety pounds, at a place called Dry-Ridge, within twelve miles of Bedford, by two men, who had the appearance of travellers.---They knocked him down, and beat him ſeverely; after rifling his pockets, they tied him hands and feet, and made off with their booty. He remained in this diſagreeable ſituation ſome hours, before he was relieved, and being much diſtreſſed for money, was obliged to part with ſome of his wearing apparel to defray his expences.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 6.

Extract of a letter from London, dated November 17, to a gentleman in Boſton.

"It is currently reported, and credited here, that the National Aſſembly of France have come to a reſolution to requeſt the King to require of the United States of America a ſupply of flour---and that agents for that purpoſe have been ſent to America."

A gentleman lately arrived at New-York from England mentions, that the Britiſh miniſtry had ſuddenly diſpatched Mr. Eden (now Lork Aukland) to the Hague, to negociate, it was ſuppoſed, with the Dutch, Pruſſian, Swediſh and Poliſh Courts, ſome intereſting matters reſpecting the Brabanters. Probably their conferences will go ſo far as to obtain a ſeparation from the Auſtrians, and electing them into an independent nation.

We are alſo informed that the inhabitants of the port of Oſtend have riſen and drove away the Emperor's garriſon.

Such is the confidence repoſed in our new fœderal government, (ſays a Newbury-Port paper of the 16th ult.) that public ſecurities of every kind are rapidly increaſing in value, State Notes now commanding 5/3, Final Settlements 7/6, and Indents 5s. for the pound.

The celebrated Herſchell has diſcovered a ſeventh ſatellite, moving round Saturn, and ſtill nearer to his body than any of the reſt. It is about 26 ſeconds only of apparent diſtance from his center; the exterior boundary of the ring being 22 ſeconds from it by eſtimation. The periodical time of this ſatellite is leſs than 24 hours, that of the ſixth is 32 h. 48 m. 12 ſec. Saturn's ring continues viſible by Dr. Herſchell's largeſt teleſcope; and a few nights ago he ſaw three of the ſatellites on the ring at one time. The ring appears to him to be every where of an uniform thickneſs.

In the Providence Chronicle it is remarked, "that this ſtate will of herſelf ſoon accede to the general government of the union, unleſs violent and inflammatory meaſures are adopted to retard it, is an event as certain as the revolution of another year."

So moderate a winter as the preſent has not been known in this city ſince it was firſt founded---This, added to the new commercial regulations which have been inſtituted by the federal government, has rendered the ſtate of commerce uncommonly flouriſhing.

Our harbour is thronged with ſhipping, numbers of veſſels are daily arriving, and numbers failing to various parts of the world. Our wharves along the whole extent are crowded with fire-wood, which now ſells, oak at 15s, and hickory at 25s. a cord.

Married, on Thurſday, the 24th ult. at Magnolio Grove, the ſeat of John Salter, Eſquire, by the Right Reverend Dr. White, *John Lardner*, Eſq; to Miſs *Salter*---all of Philadelphia county.

⁂ A Stated Meeting of the PHILADELPHIA PRISON SOCIETY, for their annual election of Officers, and other buſineſs, will be held at the German School-Houſe, in Cherry-Alley, on Monday Evening next, the 11th inſt. at Six o'Clock. WM. ROGERS, SECRETARY.

* * *

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II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788.

In conſequence of ſubſcriptions received, although far ſhort of the number propoſed, and the encouragement contained in the following extracts, the Editor has ventured to begin the work, under a hope that many more of the citizens of America will patronize it, eſpecially when they are informed Downame's *Concordance*, which is annexed to Eyre and Strahan's London quarto edition of 1772, will be added, without further expence to the ſubſcribers;---and he has determined to riſk ſuch a number of copies as he apprehends will be ſufficient to cover all the ſubſcriptions that may be obtained.

Finding a variety of ſentiments reſpecting the Apocrypha and Notes on the Text, the Editor informs the public, that he is deſirous to comply with the wiſhes of every ſubſcriber, as well as with the directions of the committees of different denominations on this head:---ſubſcribers, therefore, upon timely notice, ſhall be ſupplied with books containing either the Apocrypha or Oſtervald's Notes, or both, or neither---as they chooſe.---In this ſituation the Editor is under the abſolute neceſſity of throwing Oſtervald's Notes at the end of the book, ſubject to ſuch additional expence as ſhall be agreed upon by the committee hereafter mentioned.

"*Meeting for Sufferings, Philad.* 19*th Third Month,* 1789.

"*Propoſals for printing, by ſubſcription, an approved correct edition of the Old and New Teſtaments, with the Apocrypha and Marginal Notes, in a neat quarto volume, being now ſubmitted to the conſideration of this meeting by the Printer, Iſaac Collins, of Trenton: This undertaking being a matter of very intereſting concernment, and ſuch an edition as therein propoſed appearing likely to be uſeful and much wanted; on a deliberate and weighty attention to theſe conſiderations, it is the united ſenſe of the meeting, that it be recommended to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends to encourage the work, by appointing committees to procure ſubſcriptions agreeably to the tenor of ſaid propoſals, and forwarding to this meeting liſts of the ſubſcriptions obtained as early as may be, in order that a ſuitable appointment may be made for the aſſiſtance of the printer in attending to the correctneſs of the work. The Clerk is directed to furniſh the Printer with a copy of this minute, to be printed and diſtributed with the propoſals.*

"*Extract from the Minutes,*

"*JOHN DRINKER, Clerk.*"

Extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philad. May 25, 1789.

"*The General Aſſembly, conſidering the importance of preſerving faithful and correct impreſſions of the Holy Scriptures; and as Mr. Collins, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey, propoſes to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments, and wiſhes the countenance and ſupport of all denominations of chriſtians---*

"*On motion,* Reſolved, *That the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, in order to give effectual encouragement to this undertaking, do hereby appoint the Rev. Mr. Joſhua Hart, Mr. Judd, Dr. Alexander M'Whorter, Mr. James F. Armſtrong, Dr. George Duffield, Mr. Thomas Ried, Dr. Matthew Wilſon, Dr. Patrick Alliſon, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. James Finley, Mr. Moſes Hoge, Mr. John Blair Smith, Mr. James M'Kee, Mr. Hezekiah Balch, Mr. Thomas H. M'Caulle and Mr. David Rice, to lay Mr. Collins's propoſals before their reſpective Preſbyteries; and to recommend to them, by order of the General Aſſembly, that a perſon or perſons be appointed in every congregation, vacant or ſupplied, to procure ſubſcriptions; and that the Preſbyteries tranſmit by their Commiſſioners to the next General Aſſembly the number of ſubſcribers.*

"*The General Aſſembly alſo confirm the appointment made by the Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, that Dr. John Witherſpoon, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Mr. James F. Armſtrong, be a committee to confer with any ſuch committee as may be appointed, whether from any other Denomination, or from any other Synod of our Denomination, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the printer from which to make his impreſſion; and that the ſaid committee be ordered to agree with the printer, that Oſtervald's notes, if not inconſiſtent with the views of other Denominations of chriſtians engaged in this undertaking, be printed with it, in ſuch a manner as may beſt promote the publication.*

"*The General Aſſembly, deſirous to ſpread the knowledge of eternal life contained in the Holy Scriptures, earneſtly recommend to all the congregations under their care to encourage this undertaking.*"

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1789.

"*Propoſals for an edition of the Holy Bible, by Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, were laid before this Conventian, and ſatisfactory information was given them as to the propoſer's abilities for the execution of the work: Whereupon*

"Reſolved, on motion of Mr. Jones, *That the members of this Convention will aſſiſt Mr. Collins in the procuring of ſubſcriptions.*"

Extract from the Minutes of the Baptiſt Aſſociation, held at Philadelphia, October 6, 1789.

"*This Aſſociation taking under conſideration the propoſals of Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, in New Jerſey, to print an edition of the Holy Bible in quarto after the Oxford edition; and his requeſt to this Aſſociation to patronize the work---Being deſirous to encourage ſo laudable a deſign, do appoint our brethren the Rev. Oliver Hart, Dr. Samuel Jones, Rev Benjamin Foſter and Rev. Burgiſs Alliſon, to concur with any committee appointed by any other denomination to reviſe and correct the proof ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the Printer, from which to make his impreſſion-- And that the ſame committee be ordered to uſe their influence to prevent the Apocrypha, or any Notes of any kind, being printed and included in ſaid edition, as having a dangerous tendency to corrupt the ſimplicity and truth of the ſacred Scriptures, by being thus intimately aſſociated with them; and, particularly, as being incompatible with the union of people of different religious ſentiments in promoting the work. And, moreover, the Aſſociation recommend to all the churches and congregations in their bounds to encourage the undertaking.*" *WILLIAM VAN HORNE, Clerk.*

The conſideration, that no part of the money will be ſent out of the country, it is hoped, will be an aditional inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. The Editor therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of ALL denominations in this arduous undertaking; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

The CONCORDANCE will be much more correct than the London copy, the Editor having taken the pains to examine moſt of the references.

⁂ A ſpecimen of the type and paper may be ſeen by applying to Joſeph Crukſhank, Printer and Bookſeller, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Trenton, Twelfth Month (Dec) 19, 1789.

FOR SALE,

A valuable eſtate, ſituate in Wrights-Town, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown, conſiſting of

A PLANTATION, Griſt or Merchant-mill and Saw-mill; the Plantation containing 252 acres, one third timber, 18 acres of good meadow, the remainder cleared land, fertile for grain or paſture; a large ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, barn and ſtabling; the mill an overſhot, on a large ſtream, 2 pair of ſtones, one a burr, with a country ſtone; alſo a dwelling-houſe and other buildings near the mills. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber in Solebury, near Coryell's ferry.

Firſt Month 1ſt, 1790. § JOHN WATSON.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber about ſix weeks ago, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, a large red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JACOB FELTY.

Philadelphia, December 28th, 1789.

THE CREDITORS of the eſtate of WESTON CLARK, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the City Tavern, at ſix o'clock on FRIDAY evening, the 8th of January, 1790, with their bonds and ſpecialties, or accounts properly atteſted, that a dividend may be made of the money in the hands of

†2w

WILLIAM BROWN, Executor.

JOHN OLDDEN,

Has removed his ſtore to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few doors above Second-ſtreet, in the houſe lately occupied by Benjamin Harbeſon, where he has for ſale a general aſſortment of Merchandize, imported in the lateſt veſſels from Europe, viz.

BRoadcloths,
Duffils, Coatings,
Flannels,
Wilton carpeting,
Shallons,
Calimancoes,
Ozenbrigs,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Royal ribs,
Fuſtians,
Printed cottons,
7-8 and 6-qr. kentings,
Powder,
Plain muſlins,
Muſlin aprons & handkerchiefs,
Pins 4 and 4 1-2 pound,
Whitechapel and common needles,
Plated & common ſhoe-buckles
Ruſſia ſheetings,
Brown linens,
Holland tapes, No. 25.
Harlem laces, No. 0 to 10.
Cotton, linen & ſilk handkerchiefs,
Sewing ſilks,
Sattinets.

Together with an extenſive variety of plain and ornamental frame looking-glaſſes, tin in boxes, red lead, white ditto dry and ground in oil, copper bottoms and ſheets, magneſe, whiting, yellow and ſtone oker, Pruſſian blue, block tin, lead in pigs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs, iron wire, copper tea-kettles, braſs kettles from 1 to 6 gallons, venetian red, patent yellow, gold and ſilver leaf, &c. &c. 6 w.

A GENTLEMAN who underſtands the art of making French Brandy out of rye and a few other ingredients, the whole amounting to a ſmall ſum---is willing to communicate his knowledge to any gentleman, who wiſhes to obtain the ſame at a reaſonable charge. Enquire of the Printers. ‡

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 16th of January next, by the ſubſcribers, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Detwiler, deceaſed, late of Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, One full equal undivided moiety or half part of a valuable Plantation, ſituate in Whitemarſh and Upper Dublin townſhips, near Germantown great road, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 125 acres, about 40 acres of which is woodland, and 40 acres of meadow, great part of the reſt good arable land, well watered, whereon are a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a large kitchen adjoining, a well of good water, good bearing orchard, barn, ſtabling and other out-houſes. Alſo a well ſituated merchant-mill, on an excellent ſtream of water, generally known by the name of Wiſſahickon-creek, very conveniently built, and in exceeding good repair, has two pair of ſtones, one of which are burrs, lately fitted up in good order for merchant work; together with a Windmill, and new boulting cloths of the firſt quality, conveniently ſituated to an exceeding good run for wheat, and an excellent run of country buſineſs. The title and terms of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid. The ſale to begin at one o'clock.

December 17, 1789. § ELIZABETH DETWILER, Executrix,
JACOB REIFF, junior, Executor.

Philadelphia December 7, 1789.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a Negro Man, named *John Johnſon*, a runaway Slave, belonging to Henry Stephens, in the Delaware ſtate; his maſter, or others concerned, are hereby notified to take him away in three weeks from this date, or he will be dealt with as the law directs, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Caln, on the 13th of November laſt, a dark brown Gelding, about 14 hands and an half high, trots and canters well. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. † SAMUEL DENNY.

December 13, 1789.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen, in the evening of the 16th inſtant, from Mr. John Bennet's, in Frankford, a grey HORSE, Saddle and Bridle, the bridle rouble round and plated bitt, ſaddle almoſt new, with red pluſh facings round the pad, and a ſtriped ſweat-cloth; the horſe about eight or nine years old, a natural trotter, when he ſweats is very curley, ſhod before. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo as the owner may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, if left at Mr. James Thompſon's, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or at Mr. Alexander Martin's, in Frankford, and reaſonable charges if brought home, or eight Dollars for horſe and thief, paid by JOSEPH DAVIS, in Oxford, near Frankford. ¶

Juſt Imported, and for Sale, by

Hewes & Anthony,

At their Store, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf,

FRESH Malaga raiſins in caſks and jars, and
Choice old Malaga wine, alſo
Teneriffe wine in pipes and hogſheads,
Gin in hogſheads,
A quantity of Boſton beef of ſuperior quality,
Picked and common mackarel,
Codfiſh in hogſheads,
Whale oil and ſpermaceti candles,
Whale bone and ſalmon,
Burlington pork and Connecticut beef,
New-England rum,
Rhode-Iſland cheeſe,
Eighteen cheſts hyſon tea of beſt quality,
Four caſes caſſia,
A few bales cotton,
Ruſſia and ravens duck,
Drillings,
Brown ſheeting, and
New-England tow linen,
And a few caſks 20d nails.

Philad. Dec. 15, 1789.

Muſtard and Chocolate MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed,* and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Juſt printed and to be Sold, by

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

In Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON's *Town and Country* ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1790.

Being the ſecond after Leap-Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

CONTAINING, the riſing, ſetting, places, and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; the phaſes, node, age, latitude, and ſouthing of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the Planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting, and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of Alioth; the equation of time, and time of high-water at Philadelphia, for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe, and length of days; with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

ALSO An hymn on the ſeaſons, by James Thomſon.---Communion with paſt hours, by Edward Young.---An hymn from the xixth Pſalm, by Joſeph Addiſon.---A deſcription of the reapers, by James Thompſon.---The contraſt.---Verſes on ingratitude, by William Shakeſpear.---Thoughts on human life.---A ſingular inſtance of gratitude in an Indian.---A remarkable inſtance of generoſity in an Indian.---Rule for ſervants, &c.---Advice to the American farmer, on deſtroying thoſe inſects which infeſt apple orchards---on the making of good cyder---on the raiſing of ſheep---on the preſervation of bees---on the trimming of fruit trees---on procuring a good crop of wheat---on the laying of ſtacks of manure---on the ploughing of hilly fields---on the clearing of land---on the management of poultry---and on the keeping of dogs.---A ſcale of the average duration of animal life, from Linæus, Buffon, &c.---A cure for the hooping-cough.---An excellent receipt for deſtroying worms in children.---Cure for the dropſy, by Jonathan Zane.---A liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in the city of Philadelphia, from the firſt of September 1788, to the firſt of September 1789.---The Yearly meetings of the people called Quakers.---The times of holding the courts of law.---A new table of remarkable æras and events.---A table of the bearing and diſtance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longeſt day.---A table of the revolutions, magnitudes, &c. of the Planets.---Rule to find the time of high-water at 16 harbours, &c.---A table of the Sun's declination.---An account of the coin of the United States of America, with a Table of the value of foreign money therein.---Tables ſhewing the value of crowns and dollars, with an eaſy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds.---A table ſhewing the amount of wages or expences in the courſe of a year, from one penny to 20 ſhillings per day.---Tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent.---Table of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America.--A ſcale of depreciation, for the ſettlement of debts.---With an accurate account of roads, poſt towns, &c.

The Aſtronomical Calculations by *William Waring.*

Alſo to be Sold by the Printers hereof. eowtf.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of ISAAC BURROUGHS, late of Pitts-Grove, deceaſed,

A PLANTATION and Tract of Land, ſituate in Pitts-Grove, Salem county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing, by computation, 170 acres, about 20 of which are cleared and fenced, the remainder well timbered, there are on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe and other neceſſary buildings, alſo a good Griſt-mill, almoſt new, built on a never failing ſtream of water, hath plenty of cuſtom, and is ſituate in a neighbourhood where great quantities of wheat is raiſed, and about 30 miles from Philadelphia. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes, ſurviving executor, who is authoriſed to convey the premiſes in fee ſimple to any perſon or perſons who ſhal buy the ſame. ¶ JOSEPH BURROUGHS.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and one from the ſign of the White Horſe on Lancaſter road, lately in the tenure of John Smith, but at preſent occupied by Stephen Bowen, containing 196 acres, 86 whereof are tillable, and have lately been well limed; eleven or twelve acres of the meadow are mowable, moſt of which can be watered, producing ſome of the beſt graſs in the county, and equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood; the remainder is woodland; there are about one hundred fruit trees, many of them young, but all have borne. On ſaid plantation is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms an a floor: at a ſmall diſtance another dwelling-houſe, ſuitable for a tenant, alſo a barn and other neceſſary buildings, all of which have been new ſhingled within theſe four years. There are likewiſe two gardens encloſed with good pale fences, and a never-failing ſpring of excellent water within 40 yards of the houſe. Poſſeſſion may be had the enſuing ſpring. The terms may be known by applying to JOSEPH BRINGHURST, and JAMES BRINGHURST, junr. in Philadelphia, or THOMAS ROSS, Eſq; Weſt-Cheſter.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of March laſt, did execute two notes under my hand and ſeal, to be paid to Lewis Steward, or order, one for nine pounds ten ſhillings, payable the firſt day of Auguſt next, and the other for the like ſum of nine pounds ten ſhillings, payable the firſt inſtant, which notes were given to him by me for a horſe, which he warranted ſound, but ſhortly after I found defective in his eyes. I do therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay either of them, until compelled by a due courſe of law.

November 27, 1789. ‡ ADAM BEIDLEMAN.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[Improved and enlarged]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning---to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather---how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented---in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States ----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Salem, New-Jerſey, December 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, at public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of February next, on the premiſes, All the Moveable and Real Eſtate of Whitteo Cripps, Eſq; Sheriff of the county of Salem, conſiſting of, one horſe and ſome cattle, 150 acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, &c. thereon; likewiſe 100 acres of marſh, oppoſite to the ſaid farm; alſo 100 acres of marſh, lying on Mill-creek, joining lands of Francis Redſtreak and others; alſo 200 acres, more or leſs, in the townſhip of Manington, joining lands of Job Shrieve and others; late the property of Whitten Cripps, Eſq; Sheriff of the county of Salem; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of Thomas Sinnickſon, Eſq; Collector of the county of Salem, and to be ſold, by

¶ EDWARD SIDDON, Coroner.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

MRS. PINE's *Boarding School for Young Ladies,*

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emery, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Clocks and Watches.

A VARIETY of good new and ſecond-hand Clocks, with or without caſes; an elegant muſical chamber clock: Alſo a few new and ſecond-hand watches, to be ſold by THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where all kinds of clock and watch work are done as uſual. †

N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 28th of November laſt, A BLACK HORSE, remarkably ſhort bodied, riſing 7 years old, ſome what brown about the mouth, has a large mane, which hangs on both ſides of his neck, and about the middle of his rump betwixt the breadth of a penny and a dollar of hair rubbed off, his hind legs middling crooked, ſhod before, trots, paces and canters. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges paid by ‡ JAMES NESBIT.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3111.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1790.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1789.
Eſtabliſhment of the Poſt Coaches for the year 1790.

THE EASTERN MAIL

Will ſet out on Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Fridays } At half paſt eight o'clock, A. M.

And from the firſt of May to the firſt of November,
Will arrive on Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays } At one o'clock, P. M.

And from the firſt of November to the firſt of May, on the ſame days, at three, P. M.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL

Will ſet out on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays } At half paſt ſeven o'clock, A. M.

And arrive on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays } At four o'clock, P. M.

From the firſt of May to the firſt of November,
The MAIL *for the* Eaſtern Shore *of* Maryland
Will ſet out on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays } At ſeven o'clock, A. M.

And arrive on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays } At four o'clock, P. M.

And from the firſt of November to the firſt of May,
Will ſet out on Mondays and Fridays } At ſeven o'clock, A. M.

And arrive on Tueſdays and Saturdays } At four o'clock, P. M.

The Weſtern Mail for Lancaſter, York-Town, Carliſle, Shippenſburg, Chamberſburg, Bedford and Pittſburg, will cloſe on *Thurſday*, the 7th January, at ſunſet, and afterwards on every ſecond *Thurſday* thro' the year, and will arrive on the next *Thurſday Morning*. A Mail for Lancaſter will cloſe every *Thurſday Evening* at ſunſet, and will arrive on every *Thurſday Morning*.

As there are ſeveral places of the ſame name in the United States, the Merchants and others are requeſted to be very particular in the direction of their letters, in order to prevent their being wrong ſent; and when letters are not for a *poſt-town*, the neareſt poſt-town to the place ought to be mentioned. As the utmoſt punctuality is neceſſary, it is requeſted that letters will be left in due time, otherwiſe they will be detained until next poſt day.

ROBERT PATTON, P. M.

ANN EMES,

PRESENTS her reſpects to the Ladies of Philadelphia, and informs them, that ſhe has removed from her late dwelling in Fourth-ſtreet to the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, three doors below Church-alley, where ſhe is to be found at any moment, night or day.

From the long experience which Ann Emes has had in the practice of Midwifery, as well as from the good underſtanding which ever ſubſiſted between Catharine Patten, Lydia Darrah, and herſelf, ſhe hopes that every future trial of her ſkill and tenderneſs will juſtify her title to the care of Ladies expecting, and under confinement.

January 2, 1790. †

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the firſt day of the Third Month next (March)

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of Joſiah Haines, of the townſhip and county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, containing about three hundred and fifty acres of land, near one hundred of which is well timbered, the remainder is well proportioned with cleared upland and meadow, and will admit of great improvement, being very completely fenced with cedar rails, and is well watered. There are on ſaid farm, a large two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen, barn, and other good convenient out houſes, orchards and cherry trees, all which may be ſeen by viewing the ſame. Pleaſantly ſituate about three miles from Burlington, and four from Mount-Holly. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to the widow on the place, or to

CALEB HAINES, or) Executors.
† THOMAS BISPHAN,)

N. B. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately after purchaſe.

Bucks County, January 6, 1790.

WHEREAS the eſtate of Samuel Biles, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to this Commonwealth, the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſaid county, hereby gives notice, that a part of the real eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Biles, ſituate in Southampton townſhip, in the ſaid county of Bucks, bounded on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Trenton, and land of the widow Biles and others, containing 16 acres of land, whereon are erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, and other improvements, will be ſold by public vendue on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the eighth of February next. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, and the other three fourths in thirty days, or the premiſes will again revert to the Commonwealth, and the bidder liable to forfeit one fourth part of the purchaſe money. And purſuant to law all claimants of the ſaid premiſes, and creditors of the ſaid Samuel Biles, are required to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof.

4 w. † GEORGE WALL, Agent.

To be SOLD,

A MILL and PLANTATION, on Sandy Run, near Whitemarſh church, in the county of Montgomery, containing about 95 acres of limeſtone land, a good part thereof watered meadow; the ſtream is remarkably conſtant. For terms apply to JOHN LARDNER, or JOHN LITLE, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

To be Let, *or* Sold *upon eaſy terms,*

A SMALL FARM, near Frankford, containing between 40 and 50 acres of land, 10 acres of which are meadow, there are on ſaid farm a ſmall ſtone houſe, a frame barn and ſtable, a ſtone ſpring houſe, a thriving young orchard of grafted apple trees, and a large garden encloſed with a board and palliſade fence. To a *purchaſer*, of the above farm, a credit will be given for half the price of it, for ſeveral years, upon paying intereſt. To a *tenant*, the rent will be taken in produce at the market price. Enquire of MATTHEW M'CONNELL, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

WHEREAS *William Tierney*, ſon of Michael Tierney, formerly of Limerick, in Ireland, in or about the year 1777, quitted that city, and embarked at Corke for North-America, and is ſuppoſed to have been ſeen at Philadelphia or New-York in the year 1786. Any perſon who can and will give true and authentic information whether the ſaid William Tierney is now living or dead, or whether he married in America or elſewhere, and left lawful iſſue, ſhall, on either of the above circumſtances being clearly aſcertained, receive a reward of *Twenty Pounds* (Britiſh) by applying to Mr. GEORGE ROCHE, Merchant, in Briſtol. Any further information may be had by applying to 6 w

Philad. Jan. 8, 1790. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Northampton, December 30, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Eberd, inn-keeper, at Bethleham, A certain large tract of land, ſituate on the main branch of Leheigwaxan, known by the name of the Orchard Tract, bounded on the eaſt by the proprietaries and by land of Samuel Seely, on the ſouth by land of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geeſt, and by vacant land, and on the weſt by vacant land, and by land lately ſurveyed for James Wilſon and Robert Lettis Hooper, Eſquires, and on the north by vacant land, and by land now or late of Jacob Shoemaker, and containing 8323 acres more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as late the property and eſtate of Jonas Seely, Eſq; deceaſed, by § GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Richard Rue*, late of Middletown townſhip, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted by

Jan. 11, 1790. ANTHONY RUE,) Adminiſtrators.
† LEWIS RUE,)

Juſt imported from England, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7/8 Iriſh linens, and white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white Ruſſia ſheetings and white Raven's duck, Iriſh and Dutch dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, oznabrigs, cotton ſtripes, white and brown buckrams, brown ſileſias, Scotch threads, from No. 7, to 70, coloured ditto, beſt Baladine ſewing ſilks, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, Dunſcomb and metal ditto, ſilver plated ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India bandanoe handkerchiefs, blue and red linen ditto, ſcarlet ſerge bobbins, tapes, ſilk Merſeilles quilting, Joans ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinetts, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and callicoes, muſlins, fans, red flannels, white ditto, corduroys, ribbons, cambricks and long-lawns, White Chaple needles, pins, ſpades and ſhovels, frying pans, braſs kettles, beſt F. F. gun-powder, plated bridle bitts, ſadlers webb, ſtirrups, blue pluſh, tea ſpoons, ſilk velvets, mens and womens beaver pelt gloves and mitts, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, red lead, alſo good upland and meadow hay in a barn near the city. He would let on low terms, about 10 acres of meadow ground on Greenwich, to any perſon that underſtands raiſing hemp. †

FOR SALE,

A valuable eſtate, ſituate in Wrights-Town, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown, conſiſting of

A PLANTATION, Griſt or Merchant-mill and Saw-mill; the Plantation containing 252 acres, one third timber, 18 acres of good meadow, the remainder cleared land, fertile for grain or paſture; a large ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen, barn and ſtabling; the mill an overſhot, on a large ſtream, 2 pair of ſtones, one a burr, with a country ſtone; alſo a dwelling-houſe and other buildings near the mills. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber in Solebury, near Coryell's ferry.

Firſt Month 1ſt, 1790. § JOHN WATSON.

For ſale, or to be let on rent,

And may be entered on the firſt day of the Fifth Month next,

A GRIST and SAW-MILL, with about 60 acres of land, at Quibble-town, on Bound-brook, in Middleſex county, New-Jerſey, about ſix miles from New-Brunſwick, and five miles on a level good road to a landing on the river Rariton, from whence there is an eaſy tranſportation by water to New-York. The griſt mill has one pair of burrs, and one pair of ſtones for country work, has lately been thoroughly repaired, and the ſaw-mill nearly rebuilt, and are both in prime order for buſineſs, the dam and other parts are put in the beſt condition, the ſtream it is generally agreed is equal to any in that country, ſcreens and fans to each mill, together with boulting cloths and hoiſting works are new and compleatly fitted to go by water. Theſe mills may be ſafely recommended as highly valuable both for country and merchant work, of the former it may have a large ſhare, and conſidering it's vicinity to New York, it is believed much might be done in the latter for that market. The coſt of delivering flour there will not exceed 12d to 14d per barrel, and wheat may be brought to the mills from thence at a moderate expence. There is on the premiſes, a frame dwelling-houſe, with ſeveral out-houſes, &c. ſuited for the accommodation of a miller or ſtore-keeper, it being allowed to be an excellent ſtand for vending of goods, and where a conſiderable ſhare of trade might be purſued to advantage. The ſoil of the above tract is good, having thereon a ſmall orchard, garden, &c. For terms and further particulars, enquire of HENRY DRINKER, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or of GEORGE BOWNE, Merchant, in New-York.

Twelfth-month 29th, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed, and Sold by

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, Price 7/6.

THE NEW COMPLETE

American LETTER WRITER;

OR, THE

ART OF CORRESPONDENCE,

Containing LETTERS on the moſt intereſting ſubjects, viz.

Buſineſs,
Friendſhip,
Love and Marriage,
Courtſhip,
Politeneſs,
Economy,
Affection,
Amuſement,
Duty,
Advice,
Religion, &c.

Compoſed by Writers eminent for their Perſpicuity and Elegance of Expreſſion.

To which are added THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITENESS,
Extracted from the Letters of the late *Lord Cheſterfield.*
Alſo, MORAL MAXIMS AND REFLECTIONS,
By the late *Duke de la Rocheſoucauld.*
With FORMS OF MESSAGE CARDS,
Inſtructions how to addreſs perſons of all ranks in the United States of America, France, Spain, Italy, Holland and Great-Britain.
AND A COPIOUS ENGLISH SPELLING DICTIONARY.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented--- in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun---to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States.----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 16th of January next, by the ſubſcribers, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Detwiler, deceaſed, late of Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, One full equal undivided moiety or half part of a valuable Plantation, ſituate in Whitemarſh and Upper Dublin townſhips, near Germantown great road, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 125 acres, about 40 acres of which is woodland, and 40 acres of meadow, great part of the reſt good arable land, well watered, whereon are a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a large kitchen adjoining, a well of good water, good bearing orchard, barn, ſtabling and other out-houſes. Alſo a well ſituated merchant-mill, on an excellent ſtream of water, generally known by the name of Wiſſahickon-creek, very conveniently built, and in exceeding good repair, has two pair of ſtones, one of which are burrs, lately fitted up in good order for merchant work; together with a Windmill, and new boulting cloths of the firſt quality, conveniently ſituated to an exceeding good run for wheat, and an excellent run of country buſineſs. The title and terms of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid. The ſale to begin at one o'clock.

December 17, ELIZABETH DETWILER, Executrix,
1789. § JACOB REIFF, junior, Executor.

JOHN OLDDEN,

Has removed his ſtore to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few doors above Second-ſtreet, in the houſe lately occupied by Benjamin Harbeſon, where he has for ſale a general aſſortment of Merchandize, imported in the lateſt veſſels from Europe, viz.

BRoadcloths,
Duffils, Coatings,
Flannels,
Wilton carpeting,
Shallons,
Calimancoes,
Ozenbrigs,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Royal ribs,
Fuſtians,
Printed cottons,
7-8 and 6-qr. kentings,
Powder,
Plain muſlins,
Muſlin aprons & handkerchiefs,
Pins 4 and 4 1-2 pound,
Whitechapel and common needles,
Plated & common ſhoe-buckles
Ruſſia ſheetings,
Brown linens,
Holland tapes, No. 25.
Harlem laces, No. 0 to 10.
Cotton, linen & ſilk handkerchiefs,
Sewing ſilks,
Sattinets.

Together with an extenſive variety of plain and ornamental frame looking-glaſſes, tin in boxes, red lead, white ditto dry and ground in oil, copper bottoms and ſheets, magneſe, whiting, yellow and ſtone oker, Pruſſian blue, block tin, lead in pigs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs, iron wire, copper tea-kettles, braſs kettles from 1 to 6 gallons, venetian red, patent yellow, gold and ſilver leaf, &c. &c. 6 w.

WAS found in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, on the third of this inſtant, a ſum of money, ſuppoſed to be dropped by a lodger. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may get it again. § ISAAC WEBB.

December 4, 1789.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER XI.

Further remarks on a LAND TAX.

THE writer of this paper, tho' unknown even to ſuſpicion, and diſtant from fame, wiſhes to be thought an honeſt man. Such ſubjects as he is conſidering, are apt to excite a ſuſpicion that ſome evil is deſigned; theſe ſuſpicions may be fomented by the litigious, but with the body of mankind, their origin is from a generous love of freedom, and a determination to vindicate their honeſt acquirements.

After ſo many deluſions, and ill-concerted policies, the Americans would be ſtupid indeed, did they not watch every propoſition of meaſures at its riſe. Next to perſonal liberty, the preſervation of property is the moſt ſacred object which can be affected by government, and taxation is the great inſtrument by which government acts on the properties of the people. The propoſal of a land tax is a weighty ſubject, and a firm conviction that it is the moſt direct way of emancipating you from a ſyſtem, which you can never reduce to calculation, is the reaſon of my doing it. A citizen is unſafely ſituated, when the demands made on him by government cannot be reduced to previous eſtimation—but can you do this under your ſeveral ſtate ſyſtems? You cannot determine from year to year, the manner, nor the proportion, nor the articles in which you are to be taxed. You chooſe aſſembly-men once or twice a year, and from a long habit, they conſider it as juſtifiable to make ſudden alterations—they impoſe new ſums, of which you have no intelligence but by the warrant of a tax-gatherer—thus circumſtanced, no previous eſtimate of what you muſt pay can be made—this I conſider as an evil, not of the gentlemen who ſerve you, but of the ſyſtem you are purſuing.—Warrants go out from the State Treaſurer againſt certain diſtricts for certain ſums; ſubordinate officers make the tax bills againſt individuals; the law gives them a rule; but not one in ten of the people can tell whether this rule be honeſtly followed: If the multitude of your tax gatherers are not ſtrictly honeſt, there will be ſome over charges, and if diſcovered, it is eaſy to call them miſtakes. It wounds the feelings of a good ſubject to wrangle, either with his lawgivers or collectors, and the thing paſſes.---A ſimple charge on all lands can be previouſly eſtimated, the planter knows the number of his improved acres, this once aſcertained anſwers for ever. He foreſees and provides for the exact demand, and there is no poſſibility of fraud.

I already hear it objected; *the propoſal is partial, for improved lands are of unequal value, and ſome one acre may be worth half a dozen others.*

The ſame objection lies with greater force againſt your preſent ſyſtem—The tax you now pay on lands ſuppoſes them of equal value, only diſcriminating the kind of cultivation. Your polls are equally aſſeſſed; one of theſe may be ſagacious, healthy and rich, and very profitable to the man who carries it; while another is void of all diſcernment, ſickly, poor, and an expenſive bill to the owner—your cattle are equally taxed; when it is known ſome one beaſt, either for ſale or improvement, may be worth ten others in the flock—and this is the caſe with every article in your taxable eſtate, as it now ſtands.

No kind of property has a greater equality than the ſoil of the earth; the acres naturally more productive are few, and ſuperior cultivation is the chief thing which gives them an advantage. Taxing high cultivation, in moſt inſtances, is but taxing the induſtry which one man has greater than another; and, in this view of the ſubject, comes near to injuſtice.

Improvements in the art of huſbandry have made different kinds of ſoil much nearer in value and profit, than they were half a century paſt—vaſt extents of earth lately ſuppoſed of no value, by cropping them ſuitably, are made productive, and daily improvements in huſbandry increaſes their equality: But if after all, there be any ſoil ſo poor it will not pay a ſmall tax, it ought to be diſmiſſed from cultivation and planted with trees, to prevent that ſcarcity of timber and wood, which will ſoon become an intolerable evil to the poor, in the ancient parts of this country.

To do fractional juſtice in a matter of this nature is impoſſible. That ſyſtem is the beſt, which comes neareſt to perfect juſtice, is moſt intelligible to the people, and may be executed with ſmalleſt expence. Suppoſe the comparative value of your lands were to be appraiſed; to do juſtice the appraiſement muſt be frequently repeated, and the expence will more than balance the gain. I dread a ſyſtem loaded with a prodigious number of ſubordinate officers; if you pay them a ſmall ſum, their number will make an immenſe amount; if you do not pay them, they will by ſome artifice pay themſelves from the hard earnings of the people; and when public meaſures paſs thro' an infinitude of managers, you cannot make them reſponſible, and the citizens under the appearance of protection are pillaged at diſcretion. Remember the late war! It was the humour of the people to multiply managers—you had public officers through ſubordinate grades, innumerable as the leaves of ſummer, down to captains of a dozen oxen, flouriſhing with the national cockade in their hats---with all this apparatus, your armies ſuffered every diſtreſs through want of the proviſions then rotting in ſtore. An abſolute Monarch is politic in increaſing the number of inferior officers, for the additional expence creates on influence by which he governs the people; but a republic needs not this policy. A republican government muſt be grounded on œconomy, on the affections and confidence of the people, on general knowledge and happineſs; and it ought therefore to avoid a ſcheme of meaſures, that is either intricate or expenſive.

Another objection to the land tax, as propoſed, will be this. *That the inhabitants in the great towns eſcape the payment of a ſum proportioned to their ability.*

The objection appears with weight; let it be candidly conſidered. The man of honeſty and honor will not wiſh to avoid his part of the burthen, whether town or country be his reſidence. Were a tax on lands the only means of a national revenue, the propoſal might work injuſtice; but by the joint operation of a national impoſt, exciſe and land tax, the objection will be obviated. Suppoſe two perſons of equal intereſt, one a citizen in ſome great town---the other a planter in the country---the nature of a city life will lead to the greater conſumption of ſuch articles as are charged with impoſt and exciſe, ſo that the city inhabitant pays double or treble the ſum paid by the other.

The inhabitants of a great town muſt purchaſe all their food and cloathing; and it is not a love of luxury, but neceſſity, obliges them to do this: By which means they conſume a four-fold ſhare of taxable articles, and duties on commerce muſt always have this effect, for every man pays in the proportion that he conſumes the dutied articles.

The wealth of great towns is generally over rated---they preſent you with a few inſtances of great riches, and a thouſand of extreme indigence and wretchedneſs. Were the property of large cities to be equalized among their inhabitants, a ſhare would not be more than an average with the country inhabitants. The parade of buſineſs, the ſhew of mercantile property, much of which is owned in the back country, and collected for ſale, the luxury and idleneſs of a few, with the general hilarity among a concourſe of people, are circumſtances, when he beholds them, which lead the unacquainted planter to ſuppoſe, that the people in great cities might pay a proportion much greater than they can, without intolerable wretchedneſs. On this ſtating of facts, let a land tax be brought into joint operation with a national impoſt and exciſe. I think the objection is obviated.

To the Repreſentatives *and* Senate *of the* *United States, on funding* ALIENATED CERTIFICATES.

> " *For the* price *of every thing*
> " *Is juſt as much as it will bring.*"

THE ſame may be ſaid of the *worth* of every thing. The public ſecurities of the United States have been ſold, at an average, for three and four for one. This then was their real *worth*, as well as price. In this ſtate of their value they were iſſued. They retained their nominal value no longer than they were retained by the original holder. After he parted with them, they ſunk to one third or one fourth of their value. At this rate only they ſhould be redeemed. How many widows and orphans, who put money into the funds, paid to them by law for gold, have been compelled by the ſcale of depreciation to receive only a tenth or twentieth part of the ſum they expected. This was judged neceſſary to ſave our country. Now, why ſhould ſpeculators find more generoſity, than widows and orphans found *juſtice* from the public?

But again—If the certificates are to be raiſed to ſpecie value, pray let the poor ſoldier and widow, who ſold their certificates for ſix ſhillings and eight-pence in the pound, be exempt from being taxed to raiſe them to their nominal value—otherwiſe you take three ſhillings and four-pence from that ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, which is the heighth of oppreſſion, ſuch as the King of Pruſſia would hardly have dared to inflict upon his ſubjects.

It was remarked during the war, that the greateſt diſtreſſes of the Americans aroſe, not from the power or cruelty of Britain, but from the folly or wickedneſs of our own laws. The ſame may be ſaid ſince the peace. It is not the navigation act of Britain that injures us. Our *hard times*—ſuch as, the low price of our lands, the want of employment for our mechanics and ſailors, ſcarcity of money, bad payments, bankruptcies, &c. have all ariſen from ſeveral of the ſtates having paid eighteen per cent. for money.

The conſequences of certificates riſing to ſpecie value will be as follows. A few men in every ſtate will be found to poſſeſs the greateſt part of them. Some will have two hundred, and others three hundred thouſand pounds. With theſe ſums they will be able to buy up whole ſquares of cities, and whole townſhips and counties in farms. Then we ſhall have ariſtocracy in good earneſt—a true landed ariſtocracy, which is the only kind of ariſtocracy known in the whole world. Then, too, we ſhall probably have an order of nobility created among us—for the owner of a county could never brook to be called plain Mr. ——. He muſt be the Earl of Clintonſhire, or Baron of ——ſhire. Every age and country has its deluſions. The cruſade expeditions were carried on at an immenſe expence to preſerve the chriſtian faith. Under an equally *falſe* notion of ſupporting a *faith* of another kind, our country is to be ſold at public vendue to the higheſt bidder.

It has been ſaid, that if we diſcriminate between the certificates, who will truſt the Congreſs in caſe of another war? I anſwer, this diſcrimination alone will enable us to bear another war; otherwiſe our country will be ſo impoveriſhed, that we ſhall be unable to reſiſt even a tribe of Indians. Beſides, who will ever embark in another war, that recollects that ſpeculators, and Amſterdam and London brokers, alone enjoyed all the benefits of the laſt, and that a great majority of the people reaped nothing from it but poverty and ſlavery. There is no injuſtice done to any body by this diſcrimination, but infinite injuſtice by a contrary conduct. Nothing but a diſcrimination can preſerve, not only the credit, but the very exiſtence of the United States.

Let the widows, orphans and original certificate holders look to themſelves. They have been miſled by joining their claims with the ſpeculators. Let them unite, and petition the Congreſs for themſelves, and juſtice will be done to them, for all claſſes of people are willing to pay them honorably, provided they will ſeparate themſelves from the ſpeculators.

There is one more conſideration that deſerves to be attended to upon this ſubject. If we pay eighteen per cent. on our certificates, a great part of them muſt ſoon be bought up by foreigners, who will conſider that intereſt as immenſe, compared with what they can get in their own country. The conſequence of this will be, they will drain our country of all its caſh, and in five or ſix years receive, in intereſt only, the principal of the purchaſe money they gave for their certificates.

Whoever wiſhes to ſee more upon the ſubject of a funding law, may conſult the ſeventh Eſſay upon Finance, publiſhed at the time the funding law of Pennſylvania was paſſed, and written by a citizen of Philadelphia.

ROSEAU, October 10.

By accounts from Martinique we learn, that the diſturbances are ſo far from being abated, that they ſeem daily to gain additional force. The French General in our laſt accounts was at Fort Royal, endeavouring to bring over part of the military to his ſide, againſt the people; we have ſince obtained the following particulars, which will form no bad ſequel to that account.

It ſeems he began with the ſubalterns, ſeveral of whom took a certain oath of attachment, which he adminiſtered to them; but when he came to the Major, that officer declined, ſaying, he had already engaged himſelf on the ſide of the people. Incenſed at this reply, he reviled him in very opprobrious terms, in which he was not ſparing of that epithet ſo offenſive in a Frenchman's ear, with which we will not defile our paper, --fou---e, and informed him, that he would ſend him his congee; which the other replied he was moſt heartily diſpoſed to receive from him---our accounts ſay, that he laid the cane upon the refractory Major.

Fruſtrated in his attempts upon the infantry, he made his next application to the regiment of artillery, but with as little ſucceſs. Theſe informed him, that themſelves and culverines were ſtationed there for the protection of the people, and for them only ſhould be uſed.

Driven to the laſt ſhift, his diſtreſs ſuggeſted the ſorry expedient of having recourſe to the people of colour, who there form a conſiderable corps. By a ſmall doſe of flattery, theſe people, ſo readily to be caught by a little ſeeming attention, promiſed to ſtand by him; and did ſo, as long as they uſually ſtand firm to any thing; that is, till their fears for their own perſons became an object of more weighty concern---they then abandoned him.

The humiliating familiarities to which he deſcended to his motley rabble, was truly diſguſting. He embraced them, called them his *infans* and *cheramis*, and practiſed condeſcentions, which thoſe only, who are converſant in the praiſe-worthy art of cajoling, can form any conception of.

The effect of this conduct was, as might be expected, inſolence. One of this banditti preſumed to ſtrike a grenadier. This incenſed both the military and the people; the conſequence was, their doughty leader was laid hold of, who his truſty followers left to his fate. He was put into confinement, and had the pleaſure of beholding, from the window of his priſon, him, whom he had inſpired with the innocent temerity to ſtrike a white, ſuſpended on a gibbet.

The inhabitants of St. Pierre then aſſembled, to confer on the meaſures to be taken on this occaſion, when ten deputies were choſen to bring the depoſed commander to that part of the iſland for trial, and twelve judges were choſen to preſide at that, to him, very important trial.

Thus ſtood matters at Martinico on Thurſday laſt; at which time a rumour prevailed that the Marquis de Bouille had ſuffered death, by the extraordinary and ingenious method of being put between two planks, and ſevered in pieces by a croſs-cut ſaw.

Oct. 14. A letter from Martinico to a gentleman of this town gives the following intelligence, which forms a further ſequel to the accounts of that colony.

" Saturday, October 10. The deputies from St. Pierre went yeſterday to confer with the deputies named at Fort-Royal, and one or two more pariſhes. The St. Pierre deputies, on perceiving this complexion of matters, proteſted both againſt them and the the general, and returned.

" The degraded chief, who has exhibited ſuch a ſtrong portrait of meanneſs of ſpirit, which ever manifeſts itſelf by alternate paroxyſms of exceſs, of humility, and arrogance, now condeſcended to ſend in a petition, praying them to forgive his imprudencies, which were committed, he ſaid, during the ſuſpenſion of his reaſoning faculties, under the influence of inebriety, &c.

" Sunday, Oct. 11. Early this morning arrived accounts by a veſſel in 34 days from Havre, of the confirmation of the French freedom, official letters from the ſtates general.

" By theſe letters directions are given for eſtabliſhing houſes of aſſembly in the different iſlands, the members of which are to be elected by the people, on a plan ſimilar to thoſe of the Britiſh colonies."

Thirty-ſix of the rebellious ſlaves have been ſent to Fort Royal for execution. The principal ring leaders were a muſtee and a mulattoe, one of whom had modeſtly pitched upon the place of intendant, had they ſucceeded; and had caſt his eyes upon one of the moſt celebrated belles of that iſland as the partner of his exaltation.

Of theſe banditti two were broke on the wheel, ten racked, fourteen hanged, and ten condemned to the gallies for life. Some of them were ſo daring as to declare at the place of execution, that the whites need not yet think themſelves ſecure, for there was not a man of colour left behind but had ſworn to carry their views into effect.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 18.

About two o'clock, on Saturday afternoon laſt, a very ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt on ſeveral properties in the pariſh of St. Andrew. At Proſpect Hill Mountain, the property of Samuel Johnſton, Eſq; the ſhock was ſo ſevere, that it is imagined both houſes on that property would have been levelled to the ground, was it not owing to their uncommon ſtrength. Some negroe houſes thereon, we are informed, were thrown down, which is the only damage we hear happened.

Saturday night laſt a moſt awful meteor appeared in the northern quarter, which illuminated nearly an eighth part of the horizon from the hours of nine to near eleven, when it gradually diſappeared. Its appearance was ſuch as greatly alarmed numerous perſons, who were firmly perſuaded it was the glare of ſome dreadful conflagration in Liguanea, nor was it until certain accounts were received from thence the day following that their fears ſubſided.

On the 26th of laſt month, in lat. 23, 53, N. long. 70, 18, W. Capt. Barker, of the ſhip Nonpareil, from Virginia, paſſed cloſe by a veſſel, about 50 feet keel, bottom upwards, oak built and ſheathed; but which had apparently not been long in that ſituation.

The next day he ſpoke the ſchooner Little William, Reeves, from Baltimore, bound to Curracoa, and laden with flour. She had been out 35 days, and was in great diſtreſs for water, with which article Capt. Barker relieved him.

ST. JOHN's (Antigua) November 11.

By Capt. Hamilton, who arrived here yeſterday from Guadaloupe, which place he left on the ninth inſtant, we are favored with the following information:

That a ſhip had arrived on the eighth at Martinico, in 29 days from France, which brought advice of an Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of 17 ſail of the line, and ſeveral frigates, cruiſing off Breſt harbour----Capt. Hamilton was not allowed to go on ſhore until a ſoldier was ſent to attend him, nor was he permitted to ſtay longer than half an hour.---On his landing he was repeatedly aſked if there was not a war between England and France.

On Sunday laſt arrived here the brig Phebe, Ryſem. In her paſſage from Boſton, on the 19th ult. in lat. 33, long. 61, ſhe met with a moſt violent gale of wind from S. S. E. which laſted about two hours, it then died away into a calm, which continued near 20 minutes, when, ſhifting to N. N. W. there came on a moſt tremendous guſt, which laid her down ſo that her lower yards were in the ſea for an hour. Capt. Ryſem was then obliged to cut away the mainmaſt, to preſerve the veſſel and crew. They loſt three boats, and every thing on the deck, and all her ſails except the foreſail.

Nov. 18. On Saturday laſt, in the afternoon, ſailed from this port the brig Mary, M'Kinlay, bound for St. Martin's and Virginia. About ten o'clock at night, ſhe unfortunately ſtruck on the reef off Sandy-Iſland; every exertion was made by the maſter and crew to ſave her, but to no effect---ſhe was on the rocks ſome hours before ſhe bilged. They made an attempt with the boat to get on ſhore, but after three or four hours hard labour at the oars found it impracticable, owing to the violent lee current which ſet to the S. W.

Upon the uſual ſignals for veſſels in diſtreſs being made from Fort James, a number of ſmall veſſels left the harbour to her aſſiſtance, but we are ſorry to ſay they were too late to be of any ſervice, as they found her on her beam-ends, and going to pieces. A heavy ſwell ſetting in, they could ſave but few articles; fortunately no lives were loſt.

BALTIMORE, January 5.

Arrived in this port, from Charleſton, South-Carolina, on the firſt inſt. the brig Fœderaliſt, Capt. Henry Mitchell, in 8 days: On the 24th of Dec. on Charleſton Bar, he ſpoke the ſchooner Lucy, Capt. John Gifford, out 28 days from Port-au-Prince, bound to Philadelphia; but having ſprung his mainmaſt, was obliged to bear away for Charleſton.

STOCKBRIDGE, Dec. 29.

The happy effects which the new conſtitution has already produced upon the public credit of the United States muſt be highly pleaſing to every ſon and daughter of America. Not more than twelve months ſince, all public promiſes were reckoned on a par with depreciating paper currency, and the credit of the American Congreſs had become proverbial of national infamy throughout all countries. But now, how changed the ſcene! Even the ſubjects of the Britiſh nation, who a ſhort time ſince regarded our public faith no more than they would the promiſes of a worthleſs villain, are now become anxious to veſt their property in the American Funds.

BOSTON, December 26.

The brig Rambler, Barnes, in lat. 33, 20, long. 72, ſpoke the brig Nancy, Brown, belonging to Portſmouth, 43 days from Madeira, bound to Philadelphia.

Dec. 31. On Saturday a ſmall veſſel, from Nova-Scotia, was ſeized by the officers of the cuſtoms, for a breach of the laws of trade, having dutied articles on board---ſhe being under 30 tons burthen.

PROVIDENCE, December 19.

A complete renovation of the character and conſequence of this ſtate, or its further degradations remarks a correſpondent, muſt reſt with our General Aſſembly in January. The rule of conduct Now to be purſued is plain, as though written by a ſunbeam. O that reaſon and ſound policy might determine the important queſtion!---Then ſhould we be united under a government, which bids fair to make Americans the happieſt of human kind, and having for its ſupreme head, THE MAN whom millions revere, and almoſt adore, as the policical father and ſaviour of his country.

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 25.

On Thurſday, the 24th inſtant, arrived here ſafe from London, a Philoſophical Apparatus, for Yale College. As ſoon as it was received, it was depoſited in the apparatus-chamber of the college. The Univerſity is thus furniſhed with a compleat ſet of inſtruments and machines for exhibiting a whole courſe of experiments in natural philoſophy and aſtronomy. It was purchaſed by the liberal donations of a number of gentlemen, friends to literature; among whom the Rev. Dr. Lockwood was the principal benefactor.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 13.

The following extract of a letter from the late Bayly Rogers, Eſq; on the ſubject of fevers, was publiſhed a few years ſince in Cork, and may perhaps prove an uſeful hint in the treatment of thoſe labouring under ſuch diſorders:

"On conſidering how ſtrongly the great Sydenham recommended the keeping the ſick out of bed in the day-time, both in the ſmall pox and fevers, and that modern experience in the former diſorder had verified his aſſertions, it ſtruck me, that probably if this method were but adopted in the latter, it might be attended with the like ſalutary effects. Experience has now taught me that his method uſed in aid of the modern improvements for managing fevers, ſucceeds beyond my moſt ſanguine expectations. By uſing it from the beginning of the diſorder, I have prevented violent attacks of the brain, ſpared my patients, more than once, the pain of bliſtering, and have not only conducted them ſafely to harbour, but have carried them thither with eaſe and comfort.

"I pretend to no diſcovery, but claim ſome ſhare of merit in having run the riſk of my reputation by attempting to reſtore an old practice, contrary now to that of all countries, and repugnant to the prejudices of all mankind."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 12.

"The number of convicts taken from the New-Priſon on Saturday was eighty-nine. They were conveyed in ten carts to the end of the North-wall, where they were put in boats, and ſhipped on board the Brig Duke of Leinſter, Capt. Chriſtian, who has been chartered for ſome time paſt to land them in ſome port of his Majeſty's dominions in North-America. A troop of horſe and a company of foot guarded the convicts to the water-ſide."

On the 31ſt ultimo arrived at Boſton, the Brig Rambler, Capt. Barnes, in 37 days from Cape de-Verds. Capt. Barnes informs that the Sloop Brothers, Capt. Hammond, and his pilot, of St. Euſtatius, was taken the 28th of October laſt, by the Pomona frigate, on the wreck of the Indiaman at Bonaviſta. Capt. Hammond had taken up 5,500 dollars. The ſloop and money were condemned---the black divers enſlaved---Capt. Hammond and pilot confined in cloſe gaol.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE, Are acknowledged to be the three great ſources of wealth in any ſtate. By the firſt we are to underſtand not only tillage, but whatever regards the improvement of the earth; as the breeding of cattle, the raiſing of trees, plants, and all vegetables that may contribute to the real uſe of man; the opening and working of mines, whether of metals, ſtones, or mineral drugs; by the ſecond, all the arts, manual or mechanic; by the third, the whole extent of navigation with foreign countries. As theſe are more or leſs cultivated or encouraged, the figure or influence of a nation will riſe or fall among her neighbours; for as riches, in the preſent ſtate of things, conſtitute more than half the character of power, the acquiſition of theſe to the community muſt bring with it every other public advantage.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, *January* 8, 1790.

The Houſe being aſſembled, adjourned to the Senate Chamber. At 11 o'clock THE PRESIDENT of the United States, attended by his Aids, and Secretary, was received by the two Houſes of Congreſs in the Senate Chamber, when he was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH:

FELLOW-CITIZENS *of the* SENATE *and*
HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,

I EMBRACE with great ſatisfaction the opportunity, which now preſents itſelf, of congratulating you on the preſent favorable proſpects of our public affairs. The recent acceſſion of the important ſtate of North Carolina to the conſtitution of the United States (of which official information has been received)---the riſing credit and reſpectability of our country---the general and increaſing good-will towards the government of the union, and the concord, peace and plenty, with which we are bleſſed, are circumſtances, auſpicious, in an eminent degree, to our national proſperity.

In reſuming your conſultations for the general good, you cannot but derive encouragement from the reflection, that the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion have been as ſatisfactory to your conſtituents, as the novelty and difficuly of the work allowed you to hope. Still further to realize their expectations, and to ſecure the bleſſings which a gracious Providence has placed within our reach, will, in the courſe of the preſent important ſeſſion, call for the cool and deliberate exertion of your patriotiſm, firmneſs and wiſdom.

Among the many intereſting objects which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defence will merit particular regard.---To be prepared for war is one of the moſt effectual means of preſerving peace.

A free people ought not only to be armed, but diſciplined; to which end a uniform and well digeſted plan is requiſite: And their ſafety and intereſt require that they ſhould promote ſuch manufactories, as tend to render them independent on others, for eſſential, particularly for military ſupplies.

The proper eſtabliſhment of the troops which may be deemed indiſpenſable, will be entitled to mature conſideration. In the arrangements which may be made reſpecting it, it will be of importance to conciliate the comfortable ſupport of the officers and ſoldiers with a due regard to œconomy.

There was reaſon to hope, that the pacific meaſures adopted with regard to certain hoſtile tribes of Indians would have relieved the inhabitants of our ſouthern and weſtern frontiers from their depredations. But you will perceive, from the information contained in the papers which I ſhall direct to be laid before you, (comprehending a communication from the commonwealth of Virginia) that we ought to be prepared to afford protection to thoſe parts of the union; and, if neceſſary, to puniſh aggreſſors.

The intereſts of the United States require, that our intercourſe with other nations ſhould be facilitated by ſuch proviſions as will enable me to fulfil my duty in that reſpect, in the manner which crircumſtances may render moſt conducive to the public good: And to this end, that the compenſation to be made to the perſons, who may be employed, ſhould, according to the nature of their appointments, be defined by law; and a competent fund deſignated for defraying the expences incident to the conduct of our foreign affairs.

Various conſiderations alſo render it expedient, that the terms on which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens ſhould be ſpeedily aſcertained by a uniform rule of naturalization.

Uniformity in the currency, weights and meaſures of the United States, is an object of great importance, and will, I am perſuaded, be duly attended to.

The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I truſt, need recommendation. But I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and uſeful inventions from abroad, as to the exertions of ſkill and genius in producing them at home; and of facilitating the intercourſe between the diſtant parts of our country by a due attention to the Poſt Office and Poſt-Roads.

Nor am I leſs perſuaded, that you will agree with me in opinion, that there is nothing which can better deſerve your patronage, than the promotion of Science and Literature. Knowledge is in every country the ſureſt baſis of public happineſs. In one, in which the meaſures of government receive their impreſſion ſo immediately from the ſenſe of the community, as in our's, it is proportionably eſſential. To the ſecurity of a free Conſtitution it contributes in various ways: By convincing thoſe, who are entruſted with the public adminiſtration, that every valuable end of government is beſt anſwered by the enlightened confidence of the people: And by teaching the people themſelves to know, and to value their own rights; to diſcern and provide againſt invaſions of them; to diſtinguiſh between oppreſſion and the neceſſary exerciſe of lawful authority; between burthens proceeding from a diſregard to their convenience, and thoſe reſulting from the inevitable exigencies of ſociety; to diſcriminate the ſpirit of liberty from that of licentiouſneſs, cheriſhing the firſt, avoiding the laſt, and uniting a ſpeedy, but temperate, vigilance againſt encroachments, with an inviolable reſpect to the laws.

Whether this deſirable object will be beſt promoted by affording aids to ſeminaries of learning already eſtabliſhed, by the inſtitution of a national univerſity, or by any other expedients, will be well worthy of a place in the deliberations of the Legiſlature.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I SAW with peculiar pleaſure, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, the reſolution entered into by you, expreſſive of your opinion, that an adequate proviſion for the ſupport of the public credit is a matter of high importance to the national honour and proſperity.----In this ſentiment I entirely concur.-------And to a perfect confidence in your beſt endeavours to deviſe ſuch a proviſion, as will be truly conſiſtent with the end, I add an equal reliance on the chearful co-operation of the other branch of the Legiſlature.--It would be ſuperfluous to ſpecify inducements to a meaſure in which the character and permanent intereſts of the United States are ſo obviouſly and ſo deeply concerned; and which has received ſo explicit a ſanction from your declaration.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE directed the proper officers to lay before you reſpectively ſuch papers and eſtimates as regard the affairs particularly recommended to your conſideration, and neceſſary to convey to you that information of the ſtate of the union, which it is my duty to afford.

The welfare of our country is the great object to which our cares and efforts ought to be directed.----And I ſhall derive great ſatisfaction from a co-operation with you in the pleaſing, though arduous taſk of enſuring to our fellow citizens the bleſſings, which they have a right to expect from a free, efficient and equal government. G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, *January* 8, 1790.

The Preſident then retired----and the Houſe returned to their own room: When The Preſident's Speech being read by the Clerk, it was voted that the Houſe would to-morrow take the ſame into conſideration in a Committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.---On motion, it was voted to proceed to ballot for a Chaplain, when, the votes being collected, it appeared that the Rev. Dr. LYNN was re-elected.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A. M.

COLLEGE *of* PHILADELPHIA,

November 17, 1789.

THE following RULES reſpecting a Medical Education were paſſed, and ordered to be made public, for the information of thoſe Students who may wiſh to be promoted to the Degree of Doctor in Medicine in this College; and the ſeveral Publiſhers of News-papers, as Friends to Learning, are requeſted to publiſh them accordingly.

RULES reſpecting a *Medical* EDUCATION and DEGREES.

I. No perſon ſhall be received as a candidate for the degree of DOCTOR IN MEDICINE, until he has arrived to the age of twenty-one years, and has applied himſelf to the ſtudy of medicine in the College, for at leaſt two years. Thoſe ſtudents, candidates, who reſide in the city of Philadelphia, or within *five miles* thereof, muſt have been the pupils of ſome reſpectable phyſician for the ſpace of three years; and thoſe who may come from the country, and from any greater diſtance than five miles, muſt have ſtudied with ſome reputable phyſician there for at leaſt two years.

II. Every candidate ſhall have regularly attended the lectures of the following Profeſſors, viz; of *Anatomy* and *Surgery*; of *Chymiſtry* and the *Inſtitutes of Medicine*; of *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacy*; of the *Theory* and *Practice* of MEDICINE; the *Botanical* Lectures of the Profeſſor of *Natural Hiſtory* and *Botany*; and a courſe of Lectures in *Natural* and *Experimental* PHILOSOPHY.

III. Each candidate ſhall ſignify his intention of graduating to the Dean of the medical faculty, at leaſt two months before the time of graduation; after which he ſhall be examined, privately, by the profeſſors of the different branches of medicine. If remitted to his ſtudies, the profeſſors ſhall hold themſelves bound not to divulge the ſame; but if he is judged to be properly qualified, a medical queſtion and caſe ſhall then be propoſed to him; the anſwer and treatment of which he ſhall ſubmit to the medical profeſſors. If theſe performances are approved, the candidate ſhall then be admitted to a public examination, before the Truſtees, the Provoſt, Vice-Provoſt, Profeſſors and Students of the college. After which he ſhall offer to the inſpection of each of the *Medical Profeſſors* a THESIS, written in the Latin or Engliſh languages (at his own option) on any medical ſubject. This Theſis, if approved of, is to be printed at the expence of the candidate, and defended, from ſuch objections as may be made to it by the Medical Profeſſors, at a commencement to be held for the purpoſe of conferring degrees in medicine on the firſt Wedneſday in June, every year.

IV. Bachelors in medicine, who wiſh to be admitted to the degree of doctor in medicine, ſhall publiſh and defend a Theſis, agreeably to the rules above mentioned.

The different medical lectures ſhall commence annually on the firſt Monday in November; the lectures in natural and experimental philoſophy about the ſame time; and the lectures on botany on the firſt Monday in April.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Preſident of the Truſtees.
WILLIAM SMITH, Provoſt of the College, &c. and Secretary to the board of Truſtees.

The following is a liſt of the Medical Profeſſors, in the College of Philadelphia, and the times of their appointment, viz.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M. D. Profeſſor of Anatomy and Surgery, appointed Sept. 23d, 1765.

BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. Profeſſor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, firſt appointed Profeſſor of *Chymiſtry* Auguſt 1ſt, 1769, and Profeſſor of the *Theory* and *Practice* of Medicine, vice JOHN MORGAN, M. D. October 24th, 1789.

CASPAR WISTAR, M. D. Profeſſor of Chymiſtry and the Inſtitutes of Medicine, appointed Nov. 17th, 1789.

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS, M. B. Profeſſor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, appointed Nov. 17, 1789.

BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D. Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory and Botany, appointed Nov. 17, 1789.

By means of this arrangement and appointment of Profeſſors, all the branches of medicine are taught in the College, upon a plan as extenſive and liberal as in any of the European Colleges or Univerſities; and while the love of their country and its independence ſhall continue to animate and govern our youth, it is hoped that our ſtudents in medicine will be led to prefer an education in their own, to one in any foreign country; more eſpecially as they will thereby acquire a more accurate knowledge of the diſeaſes and remedies which are peculiar to the climate and country in which they are to ſpend their lives, than they could by any foreign education.

The College of Philadelphia has the honor of having inſtituted the firſt medical ſchools in America, upon a regular European plan; and on the 21ſt day of June, 1768, the firſt medical honours were conferred upon the following gentlemen, moſt of whom are ſtill ſurviving, and eminent in their profeſſion, viz. Doctors JOHN ARCHER, BENJAMIN COWELL, SAMUEL DUFFIELD, JONATHAN ELMER, HUMPHREY FULLERTON, DAVID JACKSON, JOHN LAWRENCE, JONATHAN POTTS, JAMES TILTON and NICHOLAS WAY. The inſtitution hath ever ſince continued to encreaſe in reputation, having ſundry advantages above any other that hath yet been attempted in America. It is with pleaſure we add, that there are at preſent not fewer than eighty ſtudents of phyſic attending the lectures, under the different Profeſſors of the College, a large proportion of them belonging to the neighbouring ſtates of Maryland, Delaware, New-Jerſey, New-York, Connecticut, &c.--Beſides the advantages to be derived from attending the medical lectures and thoſe of philoſophy in the College, the ſtudents of phyſic will have an opportunity of attending the practice of the phyſicians of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, together with the uſe of its library, conſiſting at preſent of the moſt valuable modern books in medicine, with a fund appropriated for its encreaſe, which, in a few years, it is expected, will make it by far the largeſt and beſt medical library in the United States. The degree of M. D. (Doctor of Medicine) will hereafter be the only medical degree which will be conferred by the College; and that after ſuch an examination and undoubted evidence of the ſkill and knowledge of the candidate, as will make the degree truly honourable in the learned world.

N. B. In order to give ſome idea of the plan and extent of the lectures on BOTANY and NATURAL HISTORY, Dr. BARTON intends to deliver a few lectures, previouſly to the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion of the medical ſchools. His introductory lecture will be delivered on Monday next, in the College, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

An account of the preſent ſtate of the Engliſh, Latin and Philoſophy ſchools, in this ſeminary, will be given after the enſuing quarterly examination, which will be held on Wedneſday and Thurſday, the 20th and 21ſt inſtant, at which the parents and guardians of the youth are invited to attend as uſual.

⁂ Repeated Demands having been made for the Impoſt due on Bonds to the State, and as yet without effect----NOTICE is therefore given, that unleſs the ſame are forthwith paid off, the judgments will be entered up. It is hoped, and earneſtly requeſted, that due Attention will be given to the above --as the Parties indebted, or the Collector, muſt account with the State on the Firſt of February next.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

REGISTER'S-OFFICE, January 5, 1790.

SOME miſapprehenſion having ariſen relative to the payment of intereſt on certificates iſſued from this office: NOTICE is hereby given, That Indents for intereſt will be paid as uſual on the regiſtered debt to the 31ſt day of December, 1787; and alſo, that new Certificates continue to iſſue from this office in exchange for cancelled Loan-Office and Final Settlement Certificates.

By Order of the Secretary of the Treaſury,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Regiſter.

[The ſeveral Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to give this notice a place in their reſpective papers.]

To be SOLD, at public ſale,

On Tueſday, the 2d of February next,

A Valuable MILL and PLANTATION, in Trediffryn townſhip, Cheſter county, 21 miles from Philadelphia, and two from the Lancaſter road, containing 155 acres of good limeſtone land, a quantity of good watered meadow, and a good bearing apple orchard; there are erected thereon, a good dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, and ſtone mill-houſe; ſituate on the Valley creek, a never-failing ſtream of ſpring water, and will perform as much buſineſs as any other mill in the parts. The ſale to be held at Iſaac Griffith's tavern, near ſaid plantation, and to begin at one o'clock, when the terms will be made known, and payments made eaſy, by ‡ WILLIAM MITCHELL.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a run away Negroe Man, named SMART, the property of Zachariah Harris, of the Delaware ſtate. His Maſter is hereby notified to take him away in two weeks from this date, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1790.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

Authoriſed by Act of Aſſembly, for the SALE of a
Real Eſtate, and a large and valuable Collection of Paintings, Engravings, &c.
Late the property of MR. ROBERT EDGE PINE, deceaſed.

Prizes, No.	Lots.		Value.	Total.
1	1	A lot of ground 71 feet front on Eighth-ſtreet, and 130 feet in depth; on which is erected an elegant new brick houſe 42 feet front by 50 feet deep, completely finiſhed, and well accommodated either for a large family or for a public houſe; a good pump in the yard; a neat garden in the rear of the houſe, and a court-yard in front, - -		5333 30-90
2	1	A lot of ground adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the former, 29 feet front on Eighth-ſtreet, and 130 feet deep - - - - -		1333 30 90
3	1	A fine original allegorical picture, repreſenting the liberty and proſperity of America, 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 10 inches (framed) - - - -		220
4	1	Ditto, repreſenting Mr. Garrick delivering an ode in honour of Shakeſpear, and ſurrounded by Shakeſpear's principal tragic and comic characters. The figure of Mr. Garrick is a real portrait and a ſtriking likeneſs, 8 feet by 7 feet (framed) -		220
5 to 8	4	Select ſcenes from Shakeſpear's plays, viz. 1 from the Tempeſt, 2 from King Lear, and 1 from As you like it, 7 feet by 5 feet 8 inches, - - -	170	680
9	1	Scene in the fourth act of Hamlet idem, - - -		160
10	1	Medea and Jaſon, 7 feet 10 inches, by 6 feet 6 inches, - -		85
11	1	A Superb full length Portrait of Mrs. Yates in the character of Medea, 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, highly finiſhed, - - - -		85
12	1	A fine portrait of His Excellency General Waſhington, - -		60
13 to 21	9	Venus and Cupid; Sleeping Venus; Scenes from Shakeſpear; Peaſant's Family; Roman Matron; Vertumnus and Pomona; Holy Family; Grecian Lady; different ſizes,	40	360
22 to 24	3	The four Seaſons from Roſalba, in crayons, well finiſhed; Small whole length of King George II. and a Peaſant's family - - -	32	96
25 to 30	6	Landſcape; Paſtoral Concert; Viſion of St. Helena; General Waſhington; Mad Woman in Chains; Small whole length of K. Geo. II. - -	22	132
31 to 39	9	Mr. Garrick reſigning the Stage; L'Allegro from Milton; Fanny in the Maid of the Mill; Head of General Waſhington; Boadicia Britiſh Queen; The Seaſons; Somnus and Cupid; Head of General Waſhington; Small whole length of a Spaniard in proper dreſs, - - - - - - -	15	135
40 to 54	15	Various Portraits; Drawings in Chalk, finely executed; Fancy Pieces, &c. &c. in lots; alſo No. 52, an anatomical Figure in bronze; No. 53, a ſett of Prints of the Spaniſh Armada, bound and finely engraved; and No. 54, a Garden ſcene, -	8	120
55 to 66	12	Ditto, Ditto, - - - - - - -	7	84
67 to 108	42	Paintings in Oil and Crayons; Fancy Pieces; Fruit and Flowers; Drawings in Chalk; elegant Engravings framed and glazed; Landſcapes; Miniatures, &c. &c. No. 82, a Shagreen caſe, containing 13 antique caſts, - - - -	6	252
109 to 118	10	Ditto, Ditto, - - - - - - - -	4 60 90	46 60-90
119 to 151	33	Heads, Landſcapes, Fancy pieces, &c. - - - - -	3	99
152 to 501	350	Paintings, Drawings and Prints - - - - - -	2	700
502-1100	599	Engravings from celebrated Paintings, - - - - -	1 30-90	798 60 90
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1100		Tickets, at Ten Dollars each, - - - - - - -		11000

There are no abſolute blanks in this lottery, for it is a lottery of ſale; that is, if any perſon ſhould purchaſe the whole 1100 Tickets, he would receive property equivalent to the price paid for thoſe tickets, rated at a very low valuation; but as theſe tickets will be diſtributed amongſt many hands, and ſome fortunate adventurer will get a valuable houſe and lot for the price of only ten dollars, it follows that many others muſt draw prizes of leſs value than the price paid for a ticket; yet every adventurer will be entitled to a prize.

It is propoſed to draw this lottery on the firſt Monday in May next, or ſooner, if the tickets ſhould be ſooner diſpoſed of.

Tickets, at ten dollars each, may be had of Dr. J. Jones, Mr. John Vaughan, Mr. George Meade, Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq; Mr. Heatly, General Stewart, managers appointed by law; of Mrs, Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, and of ſuch other perſons in the ſeveral States as ſhall hereafter be nominated, of which public notice will be given. N. B. The tickets to be ſold for CASH only.

After the drawing is over, the ticket numbers, with prizes annexed, will be publiſhed, and the aventurers are to ſend for their reſpective prizes at their own expence. The prizes will not be delivered to any perſon but the bearer of the ticket or tickets which may draw them.

N. B. A clear title, free of incumbrance, will be given to the perſon who ſhall draw the prizes No. 1 and 2.

All prizes muſt be demanded within nine months after the drawing is finiſhed.

P. S. It would have been too lengthy an advertiſement for a newſpaper to have particulariſed in this ſcheme all the ſmaller prizes; a compleat catalogue of them may be ſeen at Mrs. PINE's, a copy of which will be lodged with his Excellency the Preſident of the State, as a ſecurity that no alterations will be made in the Numbers the Prizes now bear.

Philadelphia, November 21, 1789.

Propoſals, *for publiſhing by Subſcription,*
By ISAAC COLLINS, in *Trenton,*
The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENTS;
With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index and a Concordance will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788.

In conſequence of ſubſcriptions received, although far ſhort of the number propoſed, and the encouragement contained in the following extracts, the Editor has ventured to begin the work, under a hope that many more of the citizens of America will patronize it, eſpecially when they are informed Downame's *Concordance*, which is annexed to Eyre and Strahan's London quarto edition of 1772, will be added, without further expence to the ſubſcribers;---and he has determined to riſk ſuch a number of copies as he apprehends will be ſufficient to cover all the ſubſcriptions that may be obtained.

Finding a variety of ſentiments reſpecting the Apocrypha and Notes on the Text, the Editor informs the public, that he is deſirous to comply with the wiſhes of every ſubſcriber, as well as with the directions of the committees of different denominations on this head:---ſubſcribers, therefore, upon timely notice, ſhall be ſupplied with books containing either the Apocrypha or Oſtervald's Notes, or both, or neither---as they chooſe.---In this ſituation the Editor is under the abſolute neceſſity of throwing Oſtervald's Notes at the end of the book, ſubject to ſuch additional expence as ſhall be agreed upon by the committee hereafter mentioned.

"*Meeting for Sufferings, Philad.* 19*th Third Month,* 1789.

"*Propoſals for printing, by ſubſcription, an approved correct edition of the Old and New Teſtaments, with the Apocrypha and Marginal Notes, in a neat quarto volume, being now ſubmitted to the conſideration of this meeting by the Printer, Iſaac Collins, of Trenton: This undertaking being a matter of very intereſting concernment, and ſuch an edition as therein propoſed appearing likely to be uſeful and much wanted; on a deliberate and weighty attention to theſe conſiderations, it is the united ſenſe of the meeting, that it be recommended to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends to encourage the work, by appointing committees to procure ſubſcriptions agreeably to the tenor of ſaid propoſals, and forwarding to this meeting liſts of the ſubſcriptions obtained as early as may be, in order that a ſuitable appointment may be made for the aſſiſtance of the printer in attending to the correctneſs of the work. The Clerk is directed to furniſh the Printer with a copy of this minute, to be printed and diſtributed with the propoſals.*

"*Extract from the Minutes,*
"*JOHN DRINKER, Clerk.*"

Extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philad. May 25, 1789.

"*The General Aſſembly, conſidering the importance of preſerving faithful and correct impreſſions of the Holy Scriptures; and as Mr. Collins, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey, propoſes to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments, and wiſhes the countenance and ſupport of all denominations of chriſtians---*

"*On motion,* Reſolved, *That the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, in order to give effectual encouragement to this undertaking, do hereby appoint the Rev. Mr. Joſhua Hart, Mr. Judd, Dr. Alexander M'Whorter, Mr. James F. Armſtrong, Dr. George Duffield, Mr. Thomas Ried, Dr. Matthew Wilſon, Dr. Patrick Alliſon, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. James Finley, Mr. Moſes Hoge, Mr. John Blair Smith, Mr. James M'Kee, Mr. Hezekiah Balch, Mr. Thomas H. M'Caulle and Mr. David Rice, to lay Mr. Collins's propoſals before their reſpective Preſbyteries; and to recommend to them, by order of the General Aſſembly, that a perſon or perſons be appointed in every congregation, vacant or ſupplied, to procure ſubſcriptions; and that the Preſbyteries tranſmit by their Commiſſioners to the next General Aſſembly the number of ſubſcribers.*

"*The General Aſſembly alſo confirm the appointment made by the Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, that Dr. John Witherſpoon, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Mr. James F. Armſtrong, be a committee to confer with any ſuch committee as may be appointed, whether from any other Denomination, or from any other Synod of our Denomination, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the printer from which to make his impreſſion; and that the ſaid committee be ordered to agree with the printer, that Oſtervald's notes, if not inconſiſtent with the views of other Denominations of chriſtians engaged in this undertaking, be printed with it, in ſuch a manner as may beſt promote the publication.*

"*The General Aſſembly, deſirous to ſpread the knowledge of eternal life contained in the Holy Scriptures, earneſtly recommend to all the congregations under their care to encourage this undertaking.*"

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk
of the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1789.

"*Propoſals for an edition of the Holy Bible, by Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, were laid before this Conventian, and ſatisfactory information was given them as to the propoſer's abilities for the execution of the work: Whereupon*

"Reſolved, on motion of Mr. Jones, *That the members of this Convention will aſſiſt Mr. Collins in the procuring of ſubſcriptions.*"

Extract from the Minutes of the Baptiſt Aſſociation, held at Philadelphia, October 6, 1789.

"*This Aſſociation taking under conſideration the propoſals of Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, to print an edition of the Holy Bible in quarto, after the Oxford edition; and his requeſt to this Aſſociation to patronize the work---Being deſirous to encourage ſo laudable a deſign, do appoint our brethren the Rev. Oliver Hart, Dr. Samuel Jones, Rev. Benjamin Foſter and Rev. Burgiſs Alliſon, to concur with any committee appointed by any other denomination to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the Printer, from which to make his impreſſion---And that the ſame committee be ordered to uſe their influence to prevent the Apocrypha, or any Notes of any kind, being printed and included in ſaid edition, as having a dangerous tendency to corrupt the ſimplicity and truth of the ſacred Scriptures, by being thus intimately aſſociated with them; and, particularly, as being incompatible with the union of people of different religious ſentiments in promoting the work. And, moreover, the Aſſociation recommend to all the churches and congregations in their bounds to encourage the undertaking.*" *WILLIAM VAN HORNE, Clerk.*

The conſideration, that no part of the money will be ſent out of the country, it is hoped, will be an aditional inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. The Editor therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of ALL denominations in this arduous undertaking; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

The CONCORDANCE will be much more correct than the London copy, the Editor having taken the pains to examine moſt of the references.

*** A ſpecimen of the type and paper may be ſeen by applying to Joſeph Crukſhank, Printer and Bookſeller, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Trenton, Twelfth Month (Dec) 19, 1789.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED (Price 1l. 2s. 6d.)

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE in Seond-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

An Enquiry *into the Nature and Cauſes*
OF THE
Wealth of Nations.

By ADAM SMITH, L. L. D. and F. R. S.
Of London and Edingburgh; one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland; and formerly Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE ſuperior merit of this intereſting Work is univerſally acknowledged where the Book itſelf is known; it has been tranſlated into moſt of the languages of Europe, and its importance aſcertained by the reception it has met with from the Stateſman, Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and the Stateſman.

The Publiſher flattered himſelf he ſhould perform an acceptable ſervice to the generous and diſcerning Public, by preſenting to them an elegant *American* Edition of this Work at this important period---Printed on a ſuperfine paper and good type, handſomely bound and lettered, at not more than *one half the price* for which the London Edition can be imported and ſold---He hopes in this inſtance for a continuance of that liberal encouragement which he has frequently received, and which it is his great ambition to merit.

THE reſpectable atuhor of this Work has taken an extenſive and connected view of the ſeveral ſubjects in which the wealth of nations is concerned; and from an happy union of fact and theory has deduced a ſyſtem, which, we apprehend, is more ſatiſfactory, and reſts on better grounds, than any before offered to the Public.

The ſtyle and compoſition of the Work, though ſuited to the ſubject, is by no means its principal excellence. Its merit is of an higher order, and ariſes chiefly from the depth and accuracy with which the Author has inveſtigated a ſubject of ſo complex and intricate a nature, from the truth of the principles which he has eſtabliſhed, and from the importance an utility of the concluſions which he has enabled his readers to deduce.---[*Extract from the Britiſh Review of the firſt Edition, in* 1776.]---

AT length, however, the world begins to perceive, that commerce depends not upon a competition, but upon a combination of intereſts; and that is beſt ſupported, not by mutual limitations and embarraſſments, but by a perfect freedom of intercourſe. It is now underſtood, that the trade of nations, as well as individuals, flouriſhes beſt when the trader is ſurrounded by opulent neighbours; and that the mutual encouragement of labour, in the ſeveral ways in which each country from its natural advantages, or acquired habits, is beſt able to excel, muſt be a mutual benefit; and that even where their labour is employed in the ſame tract, it is as injurous to neighbouring nations, as it is commonly found to be to neighbouring individuals, to live in a perpetual ſtate of jealouſy.

Theſe principles, though certainly juſt, were little known, or underſtood, by our old writers upon commerce; and, indeed, ſeem never to have been ſettled in their full force till Dr. ADAM SMITH wrote his *Enquiry*. In this Work, however, they are eſtabliſhed in a manner which nearly approaches to demonſtration; ſo that the Author is entitled to the praiſe, not only of having written an excellent book, on a ſubject before very imperfectly underſtood, but of having laid the foundation of a commercial ſyſtem of policy, which cannot fail in time to ſubdue the narrow prejudices which have hitherto influenced the counſels of ſtateſman, as well as the conduct of Merchants.---[*Extract from the Review of the third Edition, in* 1785.]

ALSO, LATELY PUBLISHED,

Nicholſon's Introduction to Natural Philoſophy (illuſtrated with 25 copperplates.) Price, 1l. 2s. 6d.---In two volumes, Price, 15s. Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philoſophy.

*** T. DOBSON has for ſale, a very extenſive collection of *BOOKS* on various ſubjects, and a large aſſortment of Writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Blank Books, and Stationary in general.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 16th of January next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing about 200 acres more or leſs, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, about 34 miles from Philadelphia. There is on the premiſes a good one ſtory ſtone-houſe with a pump before the door, a good ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtable and other out-houſes, likewiſe an orchard of about 150 apple trees, between 18 and 20 acres of meadow, ſome of which is watered; late the property of WILLIAM HEATHERLING, deceaſed, and ſold by

HENRY CRESSMAN, and } Executors.
FREDERICK SHULL, }

To be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 2d of February, at Roger Kirk's mill, in Weſt Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of John Anderſon, deceaſed,

A TRACT of Land, containing 107 acres and an half, ſituated on a branch of Kiſhicoqualis-creek, in Cumberland county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, bounded by lands of John Reed and others. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by WILLIAM ALLEN, Executor.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber about ſix weeks ago, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, a large red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JACOB FELTY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING
OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1790. NUMB. 3112.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1790.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER XII.

On Exciſe, or duties on inland trade and buſineſs.

TO balance the ſeveral branches of a national revenue in ſuch manner, that no order of citizens may be oppreſſed, and no kind of uſeful buſineſs diſcouraged, is the moſt difficult duty of a financier. Any man who is cloathed with power, and determined on the obtainment of a revenue, may find ways and means to take it from the people; but it is only a great and prudent man, who can combine public and private intereſts, by enriching the national treaſury in ſuch ways as ſtimulate general induſtry, and overburden no order of people. A genius, natively adapted for ſuch calculations, may fix on leading principles, and conjecture with ſurpriſing ſucceſs; ſtill it is experience which muſt perfect the ſyſtem. That rapid growth of empire which we may expect, with ſuch freſh reſources as always appear in a new country, under the guidance of a maſterly hand, and matured by a few years experience, will eſtabliſh American credit in the opinion of all mankind. But to make a ſucceſsful beginning, the public muſt exerciſe patience, and give time of the ſeveral parts of a ſyſtem to be brought forward in orderly ſucceſſion; and when the whole is produced, there will be a fit time to judge, how near the firſt attempt hath approached to ſuch perfection as we may expect, and wherein alterations may be expedient. No man, who hath abilities to provide otherwiſe for himſelf, will long ſerve a factious people; and when jealouſy begins to ariſe between the great denominations of citizens, who purſue different employments, it threatens a retirement of thoſe characters, who are moſt fit to guide. The importing merchants have ſet a noble example of patriotiſm, in aiding an impoſt by their influence; if the retailing merchants and planters diſcover equal magnanimity, we may defy the predictions of our enemies, that America will be always faithleſs.

Impoſt and exciſe are among the names by which taxes on commerce and buſineſs have been called. In the American ſenſe of theſe words, impoſt is a tax on merchandiſe, payable at the port of entry by the importing merchant; and exciſe is a tax on certain kinds of buſineſs, or a duty on merchandiſe, paid by the retailer after a ſale of his goods. Tho' the ſame article be charged with both duties, there is an obvious reaſon for ſeparating the times of impoſition and payment. The nature of importation requires it to be made in larger quantities of the ſame article than will command an immediate ſale; and an impoſt muſt be paid before the merchant can receive any returns by his buſineſs. If too high an impoſt be charged, it in effect prohibits importation, by requiring from the importer a ſum greater than he can pay; for tho' he recharges it to the purchaſer, there muſt be a previous advance of the duty, which is beyond his power. This remark will be found true in all mercantile ſtates; but eſpecially in America, from the prevalent cuſtom of giving a long credit to the retailing trader. Were an impoſt to be impoſed, of four times the preſent ſum, it would amount to a prohibition on three fifths of our importing merchants; and throw buſineſs into the hands of a few who have great wealth—This would be deſtructive to many worthy merchants, and operate as a monopoly to raiſe prices unreaſonably on the conſumer. There are many articles of luxury which ought to contribute a large ſhare to the national revenue; among theſe are wines and ardent ſpirits of every kind. The man who will indulge his vanity and appetite, in ways which have a corrupting influence on republican virtue, is a fit ſubject for ſuch kinds of taxation as he may avoid or voluntarily take on himſelf. So great a tax on theſe articles, at the port of entry or at the diſtillery, as they ought to pay, would prohibit importation for the reaſon above mentioned; but divide the tax, let one part be paid on importation, and the other by the retailer, after an actual conſumption of the article, and the evil is prevented. I care not by what name this laſt tax is called, for names are arbitrarily impoſed, and have ſuch a meaning as the legiſlature is pleaſed to give them. Impoſt and exciſe do not mean the ſame thing in any two ſtates on earth. In England an exciſe means taxes on various kinds of manufacture and internal buſineſs, and is wholly different from thoſe exciſes uſed by ſeveral ſtates in the Union, which are duties on the retail ſale of imported articles. In other European countries impoſt and exciſe have meanings as different as the ſeveral languages of the people; and by means of our general deſcent from that country, and a community of language, is an unpopular word in America; for which reaſon perhaps this name ought not to enter a revenue ſyſtem in the United States—Tho' our duties on inland trade and buſineſs ſhould be eſtabliſhed on equitable principles, and with a moſt ſacred regard to the rights of men and citizens, the ideas aſſociated with that word will not be removed for half a century.

To accommodate myſelf to the reader's underſtanding, I have uſed the word exciſe in my paſt Eſſays, for all duties on inland trade and on certain lucrative branches of buſineſs; and I believe it is the ſenſe of the people, that ſuch duties ought to conſtitute one great branch of the national revenue.

Every principle of national policy requires, that the uſe of certain foreign articles ſhould be diſcouraged by a higher tax than can be impoſed at the port of entry; without forming a virtual monopoly in favor of a few overgrown importers, or great foreign companies, who would pay any tax, if they might be richly repaid by a ſubſequent ſale in the country.

Every principle of virtue requires, that the ſuperabundant uſe of certain articles, which are deſtructive to the morals, health and induſtry of the people, ſhould be checked by taxation. If the intemperate, who diſturb our neighbourhood, and corrupt our youth, will not benefit the public by their induſtry and thrift, they ſhould be made ſubſervient to the national good, by contributing largely to its income—So ſmall a quantity of ardent ſpirit is neceſſary for medicine and the real comfort of life, that a high tax will injure no one, but thoſe who uſe them to exceſs, and ſuch have no right to complain of an evil voluntarily brought on themſelves.

Sumptuary laws, or laws againſt exceſs in dreſs and living, have been found neceſſary in many ſtates, and they are needed in this country. An abſolute prince may prohibit luxury and extravagance in dreſs, by his poſitive injunctions; but the experiment will not ſucceed with a people, who have ſuch ideas of liberty as prevail in the United States—a more ſafe method is, to diſcourage foreign ſuperfluities, and encourage our own manufactures by duties judciouſly impoſed. It is better to enrich our revenue at the expence of prodigality, than of induſtry—The prodigal are ſelf-devoted to ruin, and as the event cannot be prevented, for the contagion of their example, let them make the only poſſible attonement, a contribution to the neceſſities of the country which hath protected them. Wrought ſilks, of foreign manufactory, ought to be conſidered as ſuperfluities in the United States; and a duty on all theſe would encourage the home cultivation and manufacture, for which the middle and ſouthern ſtates are well adapted. To ſelect all the articles which ought, on theſe general principles, to be dutied, is equally beyond my preſent deſign, my information and capacity. Certain branches of buſineſs within the country, which are productive to the managers, and firmly eſtabliſhed, might contribute a ſhare to the national revenue. Our empire extends through a greater variety of climes than any other on earth; in ſome part of the whole, almoſt every production of nature may be found, and every work of art will ſoon be fabricated. Policy leads to a preference of home productions and manufactures, and a mercantile intercourſe between the northern, middle and ſouthern ſtates—Until this takes place we are not an independent people, in ſo high a ſenſe as we might be; and the encouragement of ſuch intercourſe depends on the regulation of revenue. To take up theſe general principles and form a ſyſtem of duties on inland trade and buſineſs, of general benefit, muſt be a work of time—the taſk is difficult—the ſcope is broad, but I firmly believe the gentlemen in your treaſury department have an eye of diſcernment, which can meaſure it.

While on this ſubject, I cannot refrain mentioning the impolicy and injuſtice of thoſe partial ſyſtems, which have obtained in a number of ſtates, under the name of exciſe. That politicians of a little territory, preſſed for expedients, ſhould patroniſe them before the formation of a general government, is not ſo ſtrange; but that any ſhould perſevere at the preſent criſis is unfortunate—Every thing of this kind is in its nature anti-national, and leads to jealouſy and contention between the ſtates—It is contrary to the ſpirit of our conſtitution, which wiſely provides that commerce, with all its intereſts, ſhall be under the controul of one nurturing parent—and it will give riſe to counteracting ſchemes of revenue, which will for a time oppreſs the people, and in the end defeat the whole. It ought further to be obſerved, that the manner of collecting ſtate exciſes has been and will be ſuch, that the rich, who purchaſe in large quantities, eſcape payment, and the poor, who buy of a retailer in ſmall portions, are ſubjected to the duty. Certainly this is not good policy or juſtice.

P. S. Since writing the above, the Obſerver has heard of a little Treatiſe, which he would recommend to the peruſal of the people of Connecticut. It is entituled "*An Enquiry into the Exciſe Laws of Connecticut*"—and is ſuppoſed to be written by a gentleman of known literary merit—in which he hath clearly proved the impolicy and injuſtice of all ſtate exciſes, and local ſyſtems of revenue by commerce, and their inconſiſtency with the rights of a general government.

* * *

Juſt Publiſhed, and Sold by
WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,
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Buſineſs,	Courtſhip,	Amuſement,
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Extracted from the Letters of the late *Lord Cheſterfield.*
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With FORMS OF MESSAGE CARDS,
Inſtructions how to addreſs perſons of all ranks in the United States of America, France, Spain, Italy, Holland and Great-Britain.
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A SMALL FARM, near Frankford, containing between 40 and 50 acres of land, 10 acres of which are meadow, there are on ſaid farm a ſmall ſtone houſe, a frame barn and ſtable, a ſtone ſpring houſe, a thriving young orchard of grafted apple trees, and a large garden encloſed with a board and palliſade fence. To a *purchaſer*, of the above farm, a credit will be given for half the price of it, for ſeveral years, upon paying intereſt. To a *tenant*, the rent will be taken in produce at the market price. Enquire of MATTHEW M'CONNELL, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS,
at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[Improved and enlarged]
For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.---Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented----in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States.----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1789.
Eſtabliſhment of the Poſt Coaches for the year 1790.

THE EASTERN MAIL

Will ſet out on Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Fridays } At half paſt eight o'clock, A. M.

And from the firſt of May to the firſt of November,
Will arrive on Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays } At one o'clock, P. M.

And from the firſt of November to the firſt of May, on the ſame days, at three, P. M.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL

Will ſet out on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays } At half paſt ſeven o'clock, A. M.

And arrive on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays } At four o'clock, P. M.

From the firſt of May to the firſt of November,

The MAIL *for the* Eaſtern Shore *of* Maryland

Will ſet out on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays } At ſeven o'clock, A. M.

And arrive on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays } At four o'clock, P. M.

And from the firſt of November to the firſt of May,
Will ſet out on Mondays and Fridays) At ſeven o'clock, A. M.
And arrive on Tueſdays and Saturdays) At four o'clock, P. M.

The Weſtern Mail for Lancaſter, York-Town, Carliſle, Shippenſburg, Chamberſburg, Bedford and Pittſburg, will cloſe on *Thurſday*, the 7th January, at ſunſet, and afterwards on every ſecond *Thurſday* thro' the year, and will arrive on the next *Thurſday Morning*. A Mail for Lancaſter will cloſe every *Thurſday Evening* at ſunſet, and will arrive on every *Thurſday Morning*.

As there are ſeveral places of the ſame name in the United States, the Merchants and others are requeſted to be very particular in the direction of their letters, in order to prevent their being wrong ſent; and when letters are not for a *poſt-town*, the neareſt poſt-town to the place ought to be mentioned. As the utmoſt punctuality is neceſſary, it is requeſted that letters will be left in due time, otherwiſe they will be detained until next poſt day.

ROBERT PATTON, P. M.

WHEREAS *William Tierney*, ſon of Michael Tierney, formerly of Limerick, in Ireland, in or about the year 1777, quitted that city, and embarked at Corke for North-America, and is ſuppoſed to have been ſeen at Philadelphia or New-York in the year 1786. Any perſon who can and will give true and authentic information whether the ſaid William Tierney is now living or dead, or whether he married in America or elſewhere, and left lawful iſſue, ſhall, on either of the above circumſtances being clearly aſcertained, receive a reward of *Twenty Pounds* (Britiſh) by applying to Mr. GEORGE ROCHE, Merchant, in Briſtol. Any further information may be had by applying to 6 w

Philad. Jan. 8, 1790. JOHN VAUGHAN.

FOR SALE,

A valuable eſtate, ſituate in Wrights-Town, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown, conſiſting of

A PLANTATION, Griſt or Merchant-mill and Saw-mill; the Plantation containing 252 acres, one third timber, 18 acres of good meadow, the remainder cleared land, fertile for grain or paſture; a large ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen, barn and ſtabling; the mill an overſhot, on a large ſtream, 2 pair of ſtones, one a burr, with a country ſtone; alſo a dwelling-houſe and other buildings near the mills. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber in Solebury, near Coryell's ferry.

Firſt Month 1ſt, 1790. § JOHN WATSON.

THE NATIONAL MONITOR. No. XXXIII.

"JEALOUSY *of others is an index to our own conduct or diſpoſition.*"

JEALOUSY is called a republican virtue: Grant that it is.---Is it not notorious, that under the *guiſe* of this virtue there often lurks the moſt baſe and unworthy ſpecies of low ſuſpicion: Suſpicions that, at one period of our affairs, ſo unhinged the public mind, and ſo leſſened all confidence even in our beſt patriots, that it was next to a miracle we were ſaved from anarchy, and the fatal conſequences that always reſult from a want of that honeſty, which an overweening jealouſy takes it for granted never does exiſt. Indiſcriminate ſuſpicion is the parent of thoſe very evils it pretends to detect, and expoſe to the public indignation; for ſo long as ſociety exiſts, delegated power is the neceſſary conſequence. And if men do not receive approbation for their integrity, the temptation to deviate from the paths of honor and honeſty is greatly encreaſed: A generous confidence confirms the ſervants of the public in juſt ſentiments---while a mean ſuſpicion ſanctions, in their *own minds*, the knavery of knaves. There is a much better ſafeguard to the liberties of the people pointed out in our excellent conſtitution than jealouſy, and that is the eligibility of every citizen, of every rank, to every office of honor or profit in the United States. Beſides the ſpring to laudable ambition, which is ſo intimately connected with this truly republican idea, every citizen is hereby formed into a Centinel, or Watchman, over the adminiſtration of our political concerns---and every patriotic, and perſonal conſideration is excited to detect, point out, and expoſe to public cenſure, the malverſation of men in office: Having ſuch an effectual ſecurity for the fidelity of characters in power, inſinuations, or open and explicit declamations againſt government, ſo far as they are founded on mere ſuſpicion, muſt be conſidered as the ebullitions of envy, or a malignancy of diſpoſition.

The rectitude of thoſe who have invariably ſupported the Conſtitution of the United States, is abundantly verified in all their conduct ſubſequent to the organization of the ſyſtem. Oppoſition has been ſtarved; and even envy itſelf, that immortal enemy to human happineſs, has ſcarcely liſped her repinings; here and there ſome of her blotches have ſoiled the preſs, but the diſapprobation of the people has immediately checked the inflammation, and the immature productions have died as ſoon as born.

The people of the United States, in contemplating their preſent ſituation, and contraſting it with that of the whole world beſides, muſt obſerve, with gratitude to Heaven, their ſuperior advantages; and while they *feel* that they are free, ſecure, independent and happy, thoſe reſtleſs, turbulent characters who would diſturb the tranquility of the States, by depreciating their government, or its adminiſtration----who by fomenting ſciſms, diſtruſts and JEALOUSIES, would throw us back into that humiliating, degrading and diſtreſsful ſtate we have ſo recently extricated ourſelves from, muſt, and will be conſidered as inveterate enemies of the United States. There are many things in government, about which wiſe and good men will diſagree; however, the abandoned and unprincipled only will ever advocate meaſures of confuſion, when they miſs carrying a favorite point.---This criterion of conduct is an unfailing index to aſcertain characters. It is happy for our country that cold water has been thrown upon the few inſtances of inveterate anti-fœderaliſm that have occurred.

The ſteps of the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs were marked with wiſdom, patriotiſm and independence, and received the general approbation of their conſtituents.---If any errors were committed, they can be rectified; but the receſs has demonſtrated that the people are ſatisfied. The approaching ſeſſion will therefore commence under the higheſt auſpices of public confidence: And while the objects that are to come into public diſcuſſion are confeſſedly important, complex, and of arduous inveſtigation, our civil Fathers muſt feel inſpired to proſecute their duty upon the principles of the conſtitution with zeal, promptitude and independency: For they may with the fulleſt aſſurance rely on the ſupport of the people in every meaſure they may adopt, to ſtrengthen the government, extend the commerce, encourage the agriculture, AND RETRIEVE AND ESTABLISH THE CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES.

STOCKBRIDGE, Jan. 5.

There is a vaſt difference between the language made uſe of by the crouching ſycophants to arbitrary power, when addreſſing their maſters, and that of freemen, when they voluntarily pay the grateful tribute of applauſe to their choſen rulers. The former, actuated only by the fire of procuring the ſmiles of their tyrants, and gaining court favor, expreſs themſelves in a formal flattering ſtile, and celebrate virtues which never exiſted but in idea, in the extorted ſtrain of ſervile adulation. The latter, while they ſee and admire, while they daily experience the good effects which reſult from the exalted wiſdom, the eminent virtue, and diſtinguiſhed integrity of thoſe to whom they have entruſted the guardianſhip of their invaluable privileges, break forth into voluntary praiſes and commendations of their beloved rulers, and, in a language *warm from the heart*, teſtify their ſenſe of the bleſſings attendant on the execution of well laid plans for the promotion of their good, and of the merit of thoſe through whoſe wiſdom they were planned. Their ſentiments proceed from the innate dictates of patriotic feelings, and they convey them in the language of Freemen. In evidence of this, we need but recur to the numerous addreſſes which have been preſented to the illuſtrious Waſhington----to the many encomiums which his diſtinguiſhed virtues have drawn forth from his fellow-citizens---encomiums, which will continue to be beſtowed while his conduct meets, as it has hitherto, the approbation of an admiring world. Freemen cannot *feel*, without expreſſing their *feelings*; nor will any cenſure them for their conduct in this reſpect, except that claſs of beings, who, totally deſtitute of thoſe ennobling qualifications which command the eſteem of the people, unceaſingly ſeek to depreciate the merits of others.

A Cow raiſed in this town, belonging to the Hon. John Bacon, Eſq; four years old laſt ſpring, had two calves, gave milk through the courſe of the laſt ſummer, was killed the laſt week, and weighed as follows:

Hide,	103 lb.
Rough Tallow,	80 lb.
Beef,	724 lb.

Total	907 lb.

POVIDENCE, January 2.

The Commencement of a New Year, ſays a correſpondent, it is hoped will be marked by a new Æra in the Policy of this State. The Seſſion of our Legiſlature, which takes Place on the ſecond Monday of January inſt. is anxiouſly waited for. The Eyes of Europe, as well as of America, are upon us; and that we may, at ſuch an intereſting Criſis, walk worthy of our Vocation, is the ardent Wiſh of every Friend to this and the United States. By adopting the Government of the Union, Farmers, Merchants and Citizens, of every Deſcription, would ſoon experience a pleaſing Reverſe of Circumſtances: Wealth would flow in upon us from every Quarter, and that Bane of a Community, the Truck Trade (which extreme Neceſſity compelled us to adopt) become totally extinct.

HARTFORD, January 7.

Since the firſt of September 1788, ten thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-eight yards of woolen cloth have been made at the woolen manufactory in this city. It is with pleaſure we add that this manufactory is in a flouriſhing ſtate---four thouſand weight of fine wool has juſt come to hand from Spain, which, with what was before on hand, makes a large ſtock. A number of good workmen are employed, and broad and narrow cloths of various colours, ſuperfine, middling, and low-priced, are ſold on as reaſonable terms as they can be imported.

Laſt Monday four fine Salmon were caught in the river juſt below this city.

NEW-LONDON, Jan. 11.

Export of horſes and cattle from this diſtrict, from Jan. 7, 1789, to Jan. 6, 1790; alſo the ſhipping employed in that way, viz.

2 ſhips, 43 brigs, 35 ſchooners, 56 ſloops. Exports of horſes and cattle from 1789 to 1790, 6678; laſt year's export, from 1788 to 1789, 6366. Beſides a number of veſſels ſlipt over the platform with ſtock unoticed.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

There is ſome how or other a ſtrange propenſity in many perſons to arraign the proceedings, depreciate the motives, and blaſt the reputation of thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves by their exertions, and exemplary conduct on great occaſions. This diſpoſition diſcovers itſelf, not only towards eminent characters, but whole communities and nations fall under the cenſure of ſuch miſanthropiſts. Several writers have been unwearied in their endeavours to leſſen the pleaſure which the friends of humanity derive, from contemplating the proſpect which opens upon our illuſtrious allies of obtaining a free conſtitution. Their unparalleled ſacrifices---that blaze of ſentiment, that energy of thought, that juſtneſs of ideas, which characterize the proceedings of the National Aſſembly, animate the ſpeeches and declamations of their patriots, and run through their truly nervous publications---that intrepidity and firmneſs of their leaders, which aſſerts the long injured rights of their country in the face of deſpotiſm---in ſhort, that all-pervading ſpirit of light and information, which has caught from man to man, and rouſed every great and noble principle of the human heart to action---all theſe and much more that might be mentioned are but the tranſient ebullitions of an unconquerable verſatility! ---and forſooth, becauſe the people of France a century ago worſhipped through ignorance a tyrant, the preſent fermentation is to evaporate in fumo! but the cream of the jeſt is, that the noble aſſertor of the Rights of Mankind, "in both Hemiſpheres," the hero of volunteers in the nobleſt of cauſes, the MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE, is actuated by chagrin and diſappointment, in his glorious undertaking to make his country free.

"*Envy will merit, as its ſhade, purſue.*"

Is there a character in the Roll of American Worthies, againſt whom the arrows of malevolence have not been levelled at one period or another? But they recoil---and may they ever recoil on the unprincipled traducers of patriotiſm and honor.

CARLISLE, January 2.

On Monday evening laſt, at ſix o'clock, died Col. Robert Magaw, of this town, an eminent attorney. This gentleman ſuſtained a very tedious illneſs with the moſt exemplary patience and fortitude. He continued to enjoy his underſtanding until a few minutes before his death, and viewed his approaching diſſolution with the utmoſt compoſure and equanimity. It would be difficult to expreſs with juſtice the amiable qualities which diſtinguiſhed his heart; his patriotiſm and philanthropy were unbounded. The liberal and the malevolent united in one ſentiment, when they contemplated his character; poſſeſſed of the moſt unlimited benevolence, by a ſingular felicity, he lived and died without a foe.

The late Col. Magaw was an active and determined whig. He was the firſt continental major in the ſtate of Pennſylvania; he commanded at Fort Waſhington, where, after a brave and obſtinate defence, he became a captive, with the troops that ſurvived, to the Britiſh army. Soon after his releaſe he reſumed the profeſſion of the law, to which he had been regularly educated, and in which he continued till his deceaſe.

He was a Truſtee of Dickinſon College, and manifeſted his zeal to promote the intereſt of literature by his earneſt ſupport of that inſtitution.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 20.

On the 25th ult. the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire paſſed the following act:

"Voted, That this Houſe join in conference with the Hon. Senate (if they ſee fit) as ſoon as conveniently may be, on the ſubject, "whether his Excellency Preſident Sullivan can conſtitutionally continue in the chair of government while he holds the office of Diſtrict Judge?"

On Wedneſday laſt arrived in this city, on his way to New-York from Fort Erie, Mr. Andrew Ellicott, after having fixed the Geographical ſituation of ſome important places on the Lakes, and compleating all that part of a ſurvey lying between the weſt end of Lake Ontario, and Lake Erie, in the territory of his Britannic Majeſty, in order to determine the weſtern limits of the ſtate of New-York.

In the progreſs of this buſineſs Mr. Ellicott had many difficulties to encounter, ariſing from the extreme jealouſy of the Britiſh garriſons, and the continued marſhes, and ſwamps, through which he had to paſs, and which cover almoſt the whole face of that country.

Arrived at Salem, ſchooner Richard and Edward, Capt. George Crowninſhield, jun. from the Iſle of France. He ſailed the 8th of September, and left there Capts. Cathcart and Frazier of Boſton; Murphy of Salem; Smith of Providence; Low, Gardner and Howlin, of Baltimore. Capt. Howlin carried out 10 horſes, which arrived there ſafe, and commanded a great price. Left at the Cape of Good Hope, October 21ſt, Capt. Twing of Boſton, bound for Iſle of France; Folger of Nantucket, in a London ſhip, bound on a whaling voyage; and Lambert of Salem. Capt. Lambert ſailed from the Iſle of France after Capt. Crowninſhield, and informed that Capt. Hilton of Salem arrived there 10th September.

The day before the above ſchooner arrived at the Iſle of France, they took up the crew and cargo (50 ſlaves) of a French brig, from the coaſt of Coromandel, bound to the Iſle of France, and carried them into port.

Ship Aſtrea, Capt. Magee, was at Batavia the beginning of Auguſt laſt, all well---and was to ſail for Canton immediately. We have this intelligence by a veſſel from the Iſle of France.

At a ſtated meeting of "The Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miſeries of public Priſons," held at the German School-houſe on the evening of the 11th inſt. the following perſons were choſen Officers for the preſent year:----

President---Right Rev. Doctor William White.

Vice-Preſidents---Mr. Richard Wells, Rev. Dr. George Duffield.

Secretaries---Rev. William Rogers, Mr. Thomas Wiſtar.

Treaſurer---Mr. Benjamin W. Morris.

Phyſicians---Dr. Benjamin Ruſh, Dr. Gerardus Clarkſon, Dr. Caſpar Wiſtar, Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts.

Electing Committee----Meſſieurs William Lippencott, John Shoemaker, Iſaac Pariſh, Bartholomew Wiſtar, Benjamin Thaw, Philip Benezet, John M'Crea, Joſeph Tatem, John Bleakley, John Kaighn, Caleb Attmore, James Whiteall.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Society forpromoting Agriculture, on the 12th inſtant, the following officers were elected, viz.

Preſident. Samuel Powel Eſq.

Vice-Preſident. John Beal Bordley, Eſq.

Treaſurer. Tench Francis, Eſq.

Secretary. Doctor Samuel P. Griffitts.

Committee of Correſpondence. Samuel Powel, George Clymer, Samuel Miles, Robert Hare, John F. Mifflin, Eſqrs.

At a meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, held at the Hall, on Friday the 1ſt inſt. for the purpoſe of their annual election of officers, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

Preſident. Honorable Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Vice-Preſidents. Rev. Dr. John Ewing, David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; Rev. Dr. William Smith.

Secretaries. Dr. James Hutchinſon, Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw, Mr. Robert Patterſon, Mr. John Vaughan.

Curators. Dr. Samuel Duffield, Mr. Charles W. Peale, Dr. B. S. Barton.

Treaſurer. Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq;

Counſellors, Hon. Dr. Thomas M'Kean, Rev. Dr. Robert Blackwell, William Barton, Eſq; Iſaac Gray, Eſq; (For three years.)

His Excellency the Preſident of the State is, *ex officio*, Patron of the Society.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

SATURDAY, January 9, 1790.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, addreſſed to the Speaker, was read, informing the Houſe that he had prepared a plan, purſuant to the reſolution of the 21ſt September laſt, relative to proviſion for ſupport of the public credit, which he was ready to report, at ſuch time and in ſuch manner as the Houſe may be pleaſed to order.

A debate now enſued with regard to the manner and time of communicating the report. With regard to the manner, ſome members inſiſted ſtrongly on the propriety of the Secretary's delivering it in perſon, and of explaining it to the Houſe; becauſe it was not to be expected that the members could thoroughly comprehend a plan of ſuch an extenſive and intricate nature, without previous explanation; others contended, that if it ſhould want explanation, it ought to be given in writing to the Houſe; with regard to the time, ſome were for receiving the report immediately, or on Monday next; this was oppoſed. It was ſaid the Houſe was too thin at preſent to bring a matter of ſuch vaſt importance before it; but that by Thurſday next the Houſe would, in all probability, have an acceſſion of many members.

After a variety of opinions had been given on theſe two matters, the Houſe at laſt came to the following reſolution:

That on Thurſday next this Houſe will receive in writing the report of the Secretary of the department of the Treaſury, agreeably to the order of this Houſe of the 21ſt of September laſt.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the Preſident's ſpeech, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, and came to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an Addreſs be preſented by the Houſe to the Preſident of the United States, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both Houſes, with aſſurances, that this Houſe will, without delay, proceed to take into their ſerious conſideration the various and important matters recommended to their attention.

This being agreed to,

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Clymer and Mr. Lawrance, were appointed a committee to prepare ſaid Addreſs.

A petition of Chriſtopher Sadler, of Nova-Scotia, was read, praying relief againſt a ſeizure of his veſſel and cargo, which was made at the port of Boſton, for a violation of the impoſt law of the United States, of which, at the time, he aſſerts he was totally ignorant.

The Houſe then adjourned till Monday eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, January 11, 1790.

The petition of Chriſtopher Sadler, of Nova-Scotia, was read a ſecond time, praying relief againſt a ſeizure of his veſſel and cargo, which was made at the port of Boſton, for violation of the impoſt law of the United States, of which, at the time, he aſſerts he was totally ignorant.

The petition ſtates, that he brought a cargo of fiſh from Nova-Scotia into Boſton, but that his veſſel, being under the dimenſions required by the laws of the United States, was ſeized, &c.---Some debate took place upon this queſtion, whether the petition ſhould be referred to a committee of the Houſe; but it was carried, that it ſhould be referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury, to aſcertain whether the facts ſtated in ſaid petition were true, and the ſaid Sadler a proper object of the compaſſion of the Houſe.

The report of the committee who had been appointed to ſtate the arrear of buſineſs left unfiniſhed at the riſing of the laſt ſeſſion, was read, containing a liſt of petitions from Dr. Ramſay, Mr. Morſe, Mr. Fitch, &c. &c. reſpecting a law to ſecure to them the excluſive right of ſundry works of literature and genius; a liſt of matters under conſideration, ſuch as uniform naturalization, bankrupt laws, permanent ſeat of government, &c.

Mr. Smith, from the committee to whom it was referred to prepare an anſwer to the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States, preſented a draught of one, which was read, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe to-morrow.

Mr. Goodhue informed the Houſe, that he was one of the committee appointed at the laſt ſeſſion to bring in a bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and obſerving that in the report of the unfiniſhed buſineſs this ſubject was brought forward, he begged to know the ſenſe of the Houſe, whether he ſhould now conſider himſelf of that committee or not; and if it was the ſenſe of the Houſe he ſhould, he informed them, that the reaſon the committee had not reported was, that they found themſelves wholly inadequate to a buſineſs of ſo difficult a nature, from the want of a ſufficient number of members to compoſe the committee----That he would ſuggeſt to the Houſe, that he deemed it highly proper, in a matter where accuracy was ſo neceſſary, that the Houſe ſhould avail itſelf of the collective information of a committee compoſed of a member from each ſtate.

This brought on a diſcuſſion, whether the unfiniſhed buſineſs ſhould be taken up in its laſt ſtage, or whether it ſhould be brought forward *de novo*.

After ſome time ſpent thereon, it was moved and ſeconded,

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

This being carried, a committee of ten, conſiſting of a member from each ſtate, was appointed, except Delaware, which is not repreſented.

The members are, Meſſrs. Foſter, Goodhue, Sherman, Lawrance, Schureman, Clymer, Seney, White, Smith, Baldwin.

By this it is eſtabliſhed, that all unfiniſhed buſineſs from the laſt ſeſſion ſhould be taken up *de novo*.

The Houſe adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, January 12, 1790.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the addreſs in anſwer to the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States; and having gone through the ſame, by paragraphs, the committee roſe, and the Chairman reported that the committee, according to order, had the ſaid addreſs under conſideration, and made no amendment thereto.

The Houſe then unanimouſly agreed to the ſaid addreſs; and Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Clymer and Mr. Lawrence were appointed a committee to wait on the Preſident, to know at what time and place it would be convenient for him to receive the ſame.

A meſſage in writing was received from the Preſident of the United States, by the ſecretary at war, communicating to the Houſe, in a confidential manner, ſundry papers, reſpecting the tribes of Indians on the ſouth weſtern frontiers.

A motion was then made to have the galleries cleared, which was done accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1790.

The doors of the gallaries this day being ſhut, we cannot communicate to our readers any of the proceedings of the Houſe, except that to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock, the Speaker, attended by the members, is to preſent their addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, at his Houſe.

THURSDAY, *January* 14.

The Members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States went this day in their carriages, preceded by the Serjeant at arms, on horſeback, and preſented their Addreſſes to the Preſident, in anſwer to his Addreſs to both Houſes.

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE, the Senate of the United States, return you our thanks for your ſpeech, delivered to both Houſes of Congreſs. The acceſſion of the ſtate of N. Carolina to the Conſtitution of the United States gives us much pleaſure; and we offer you our congratulations on that event which at the ſame time adds ſtrength to our union, and affords a proof, that the more the Conſtitution has been conſidered, the more the goodneſs of it has appeared. The information which we have received, that the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion have been as ſatisfactory to our conſtituents as we had reaſon to expect, from the difficulty of the work in which we were engaged, will afford us much conſolation and encouragement in reſuming our deliberations in the preſent ſeſſion for the public good, and every exertion on our part ſhall be made to realize and ſecure to our country thoſe bleſſings which a gracious Providence has placed within her reach. We are perſuaded, that one of the moſt effectual means of preſerving peace, is to be prepared for war; and our attention ſhall be directed to the objects of common defence, and to the adoption of ſuch plans as ſhall appear the moſt likely to prevent our dependence on other countries for eſſential ſupplies. In the arrangements to be made reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of ſuch troops as may be deemed indiſpenſable, we ſhall with pleaſure provide for the comfortable ſupport of the officers and ſoldiers, with a due regard to œconomy. We regret that the pacific meaſures adopted by government, with regard to certain hoſtile tribes of Indians, have not been attended with the beneficial effects towards the inhabitants of our Southern and Weſtern frontiers, which we had reaſon to hope; and we ſhall chearfully co-operate in providing the moſt effectual means for their protection; and, if neceſſary, for the puniſhment of aggreſſors. The uniformity of the currency, and of weights and meaſures, the introduction of new and uſeful inventions from abroad, and the exertions of ſkill and genius in producing them at home; the facilitating the communication between the diſtant parts of our country, by means of the poſt-office and poſt-roads; a proviſion for the ſupport of the department of foreign affairs, and an uniform rule of naturalization, by which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens—are objects which ſhall receive ſuch early attention as their reſpective importance requires. Literature and ſcience are eſſential to the preſervation of a free conſtitution: the meaſures of Government ſhould therefore be calculated to ſtrengthen the confidence that is due to that important truſt. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures, forming the baſis of the wealth and ſtrength of our confederated republic, muſt be the frequent ſubject of our deliberation, and ſhall be advanced by all proper means in our power. Public credit being an object of great importance, we ſhall chearfully co-operate in all proper meaſures for its ſupport. Proper attention ſhall be given to ſuch papers and eſtimates as you may be pleaſed to lay before us. Our cares and efforts ſhall be directed to the welfare of our country; and we have the moſt perfect dependence upon your co-operating with us, on all occaſions, in ſuch meaſures as will inſure to our fellow citizens the bleſſings which they have a right to expect from a free, efficient, and equal government.

To which the Preſident made the following Reply:

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your Addreſs, and for the aſſurances which it contains of attention to the ſeveral matters ſuggeſted by me to your conſideration.

Relying on the continuance of your exertions for the public good, I anticipate, for our country, the ſalutary effects of upright and prudent councils.

G. WASHINGTON.

Yeſterday, being the day appointed for reading the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, the galleries were unuſually crowded.

The clerk read about one third of the report in the forenoon, when the houſe adjourned, in order to wait upon the Preſident with their Addreſs. The remainder of the report was read after they returned.

To give a detail of the ſecretary's report would more than fill the bounds of a newſpaper: but when we can get a copy, it ſhall be inſerted in full.—For the preſent, in order to gratify the curioſity of ſuch readers as could not attend at the houſe of repreſentatives to hear it read, we will venture to enumerate a few particulars, which were communicated by a correſpondent, being intended merely to convey a general idea of the report.

After a lengthy, but neceſſary, introduction, the ſecretary obſerves, that whilſt the public debt is unfunded, money will be ſcarce in the United States: he therefore recommends funding it. The decreaſe in the value of lands toward the northward, and the ſtill greater decreaſe as we go ſoutherly, are mentioned; and the rapid riſe in the price of public ſecurities, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent government. To pay the debt at current price is the opinion of ſome, who wiſh to ſupport the credit of the country, eſpecially the foreign debt; but there is leſs unanimity in providing for the diſcharge of the domeſtic debt, and many are of opinion that there ſhould be a diſcrimination between the original holders of certificates and purchaſers. It would be a breach of contract to diſcriminate, for the purchaſers or holders ſtand in the place of the original poſſeſſor; the buyer therefore has a juſt right to principal and intereſt, for he took upon him a hazard, neither does it follow that all original holders ſold out through neceſſity, as the contrary is proved. It would be the height of impolicy to diſcriminate ſo as to injure the buyers. It would have a fatal influence on the credit of the United States, to injure the lenders to government. The money that will come into America from abroad, for the purchaſe of certificates will be laid out in the end for the improvement of the land, and the ultimate benefit of the people.

The report, in the next place, ſtates the public debt with intereſt[*], as well foreign as domeſtic, and then enumerates the amount of what revenue may be collected from the impoſt and tonnage which is about 2,169,000 dollars.

The frauds to which the collection of the revenue is liable are ſpoken of, and remedies propoſed.

The Secretary then obſerves, that although this plan is not original, nor perhaps the very beſt that might have been ſuggeſted, yet it has been tried with ſucceſs,

The next diviſion of his report begins by recommending that the preſent law of the United States, reſpecting impoſt and tonnage, be repealed the firſt day of May next, from which time a new law to take place, the form whereof is annexed to the report.

The duties on the following articles, as far as memory ſerves, were read, and were nearly as follows, viz.

On Madeira, according to quality, from 30 to 35 cents per gallon; Sherry, from 30 to 35 cents. Diſtilled ſpirits, 30 to 31; proof 32; above proof, not exceeding 20 per cent. 25 cents; proof above 20, and not exceeding 40. 30 cents; above 40, 40 cents. On hyſon tea, 40 cents per lb. green, 24; ſouchong, 24; bohea, 12; coffee, 5 cents.

Spirits, manufacture of the United States, above 10 per cent. proof, 11 cents; under 5 per cent. 12 cents; not below 5, 13 cents; above proof, not exceeding 20, 20 cents; from 20 to 40, 20 cents; above 40, 30 cents.

Spirits of the produce and manufacture of the United States, above 10 per cent. proof, 9 cents; under 5, 12 cents; not below 5, 13 cents; above proof, not exceeding 20. 20 cents; from 20 to 40, 20 cents; above 40. 30 cents.

The report next goes on to recommend an inland exciſe, and the means of collecting it, with ſtrict proviſion for ſecuring the citizens from hardſhip, and every ſpecies of damage that could be expected to ariſe from any improper conduct in the officers who may be appointed to collect the ſame. Theſe inland exciſes, valued at 1,700,000 (for the ſake of round numbers) together with the amount of tonnage and impoſt before mentioned, complete the ſum required "for providing for the ſupport of public credit."

A new loan of 12 millions of dollars is amongſt the articles enumerated, for the diſcharge of which a plan is propoſed; together with the intereſt thereon about 600,000 dollars.

The poſt-office comes next into view: but as the poſtmaſter-general is forming a plan to lay before Congreſs, the Secretary of the Treaſury does not at preſent dwell ſo largely on this head, as he may have occaſion ſhortly to report farther reſpecting this ſubject, together with the plan of a National Bank, in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs.

He only ſtates that the poſtmaſter-general had informed him the revenue might now be valued at about 100,000 dollars; but was encreaſing very rapidly.

In this part of the report, it is obſerved, that, with proper management, "the public debt may be converted into a public bleſſing."

The revenue ariſing from the poſt office, he recommends to be appropriated in a ſinking fund, under the care of commiſſioners.

To effect a reduction of the intereſt from 5 to a lower per cent. per annum, on the foreign debt, after 1790.

To purchaſe in public ſecurities, when at an under value, may be a part of the buſineſs of the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund.

To aſſume the debts of the different ſtates by the United States, is another ſubject of conſequence.

The papers which accompanied the report, were as follow, viz.

1. A ſuppoſitious account of the debts of the individual ſtates with the United States.
2. Scheme of a foreign loan.
3. Debt of the United States.
4. Exhibits the intereſt of the domeſtic debt, to 1790.
5. Abſtract of the public debt of Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, Virginia, and South-Carolina.

6 & 7. Tables of annuity.

8. Scheme of a tontine.
9. Eſtimate of ſervices, &c. including the civil liſt.
10. Another eſtimate.
11. The form of an act to repeal the preſent impoſt and tonnage-law, and to levy the new duties, &c. mentioned in the report.

After the report was read, Mr. Boudinot moved, that 400 copies ſhould be printed for the uſe of members, and to ſend to the different ſtates.

This motion not being carried, it was then moved and ſeconded to have 300 copies printed, which was agreed to.

Mr Smith (of S. C.) moved to appoint the 2d of February next, to take the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury into conſideration, by a committee of the whole houſe. He obſerved that it would be but delicate and right to give the people of other ſtates, ſome time to know and underſtand the nature of the buſineſs; but it was moved and carried by another member, that this day fortnight (the 28th inſt.) be appointed to go into the buſineſs of the report.

Mr. Boudinot moved that a committee of the Houſe bring in a bill for the purpoſe of enacting uniform laws of naturalization, as recommended in the Preſident's meſſage; but this motion was loſt.

The Houſe then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

[To be continued.]

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[*] *The foreign debt is about* 11,710,000 *dollars, domeſtic debt about* 27,383,900; *arrears of intereſt* 13,036,168; *which, together with the amount of the debts of the different ſtates, if aſſumed by the United States, will make the total about* SEVENTY MILLIONS *of dollars; the annual intereſt whereof will be* 4,587,000 *dollars—to be provided for by the new duties on ſpirits, wine, tea, coffee, &c.*

* * *

In Purſuance of an order of Orphan's

Court for the county of Montgomery, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to SALE, by Public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the Tenth Day of February next, on the Premiſes,

A Certain PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 57 acres 1 quarter and 16 perches, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, in the county aforeſaid; late the eſtate of Edward Davis, deceaſed. The Sale to begin at ten o'clock, A. M.

¶ 1 w.
JESSE DAVIS, } Adminiſtrat.
ISACHAR DAVIS, }
Whitemarſh Townſhip, January 16, 1790.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Abraham Smith, who kept ſtore in Lower Socomy townſhip, Northampton county, proved his books before Chriſtopher Waggoner, Eſq; in ſaid townſhip, and gave a power of attorney on the ſame to the ſubſcriber, before Richard Backhouſe, Eſq; of Durham townſhip, Bucks county; the ſaid Smith afterwards came and obtained the ſaid book, and carried it away in a fraudulent manner. Whoever ſecures ſaid Smith, with the book, in any goal, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JASPER FAVEYAN.

January 16, 1790.

Bucks County, January 14, 1790.

For SALE,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of *Joſeph Milnor*, deceaſed,

A Valuable PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, near Trenton Ferry, bounded by the Ferry tract, the tract on which the Delaware works are erected, land of Robert Kirkbride and others, containing 240 acres, of which 30 are meadow, 120 arable land, and the remainder excellent timber; there are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a frame houſe adjoining, with kitchen and out-houſes, barn, ſtables, cow-houſes and hay-houſe; there is alſo a large orchard of the beſt grafted fruit; the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the 9th of April next. For terms of payment, and further particulars, enquire of NATHAN FIELD, in Philadelphia, or the Subſcribers, near the premiſes.

MAHLON MILLER, }
SAMUEL MOON, } Execut.
¶ MOSES MOON, }

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on the Eleventh Day of February next, on the Premiſes,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, twelve miles from Philadelphia, containing about 200 acres of excellent lime ſtone Land, 50 or 60 acres of which are woodland, 20 acres of good meadow, and the remainder good plough land; thereon are erected a good ſtone dwelling, with four rooms on a floor, a large ſtone barn, with ſtables on each ſide, a large ſtone cow houſe, corn houſe and other out-houſes, and a large apple orchard; there are on ſaid place, a lime kiln, with plenty of lime ſtone of the beſt quality, the property of Jonathan Robeſon, deceaſed. The terms of ſale will be made known on ſaid day.

§ PETER ROBESON, Executor.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Firſt Day of APRIL next,

A FARM in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, adjoining the great road to Briſtol, and fronting the river Delaware, and 14 miles from this city, containing about 112 acres of land, a large proportion of which is good meadow, and is chiefly under good cedar poſt and rail fence; there is a large orchard on the premiſes, containing near 400 trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and now in its prime for bearing; a large and elegant brick houſe, 3 ſtories high, near 50 feet front, two brick kitchens adjoining the ſame, a part of which will be lett with the farm, two large barns, one of ſtone, the other frame, and ſufficient to contain a large quantity of hay, grain, &c. alſo two large gardens, in one of which there is a fine aſparagus bed. The ſoil is good. There will alſo be lett with the farm, a number of milch cows, ſheep, hogs, &c. None need apply, but ſuch as can be well recommended for honeſty induſtry and ſobriety. For further particulars, apply to JOHN DUFFIELD, in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Philad. January 12, 1790.

A Silver Watch loſt.

ABOUT the 23d of December laſt the ſubſcriber, hearing a Boy had fallen into the river from Bickley's wharff, he went directly to the place and ſaw the boy ſinking; he laid his watch on the wharff, immediately jumped into the river, and happily ſaved the boy's life, but when he came on ſhore his watch was gone; Maker's name J. Stokes, London, No. 1834. Whoever will return ſaid watch to the owner, or give information ſo that he may get it again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ISAAC WAINWRIGHT.

All Watchmakers and others are deſired to ſtop the ſame, if offered for ſale. January 16, 1790.

Plaſter of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subſcriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the ſign of the Buck on the old Lancaſter road, and to be ſold at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel. Purchaſers may be aſſured it is the genuine French Plaſter. Perſons living in the back counties may be ſupplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the ſign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, both living on the Lancaſter road. Gentlemen purchaſing the ſtone may have it manufactured at ſaid place, on the moſt reaſonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about three weeks ago, A Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, ſings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baſkets. Had on, when he went away, a brown ſhort jacket with light coloured ſleeves, and overhalls of the ſame, a pair of new ſhoes, a coarſe ſhirt, and an old wool hat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jerſies, and will probably try to paſs for a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f. FRANCIS LEE.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 10th inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, a natural trotter, in good order, about 14 hands high, 13 years old, a large ſtar in his forehead, and ſnip on his noſe, his off hind foot white, and has ſome white on his back, occaſioned by the ſaddle, branded on his near ſhoulder with the letters I. S. and has a buſhy ſwitch tail. Whoever brings ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, and ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to conviction, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Horſe, and FIFTY SHILLINGS for the thief, paid by

January 12, 1790. † WILLIAM SIMPSON,

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, on Wedneſday, the 13th inſtant, an indented ſervant boy, named JACOB EMLIN, aged 15 or 16 years, well grown for his age, of a dark complexion, with ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a home made ſailor jacket of thick light coloured cloth, with metal buttons, and lined with ſtriped linſey, very dirty leather breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, almoſt new ſhoes, and metal buckles; has been uſed to houſe work: He took off with him a likely Mare, about 14 and a half hands high, half blooded, of a deep ſorrel colour, and much white in her face, her mane and tail of a lightiſh colour, trots and canters, and moves gay. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy and mare, and gives information thereof, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, or for the mare only, SIX DOLLARS, paid by

Jan. 15, 1790. ¶ PHINEAS CARLL.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at the three mile Run, Germantown road, on the 12th of this month, a ſmall black HORSE, about 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

December 19, 1789, § JOHN WEISS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

REGISTER'S-OFFICE, January 5, 1790.

SOME miſapprehenſion having ariſen relative to the payment of intereſt on certificates iſſued from this office: NOTICE is hereby given, That Indents for intereſt will be paid as uſual on the regiſtered debt to the 31ſt day of December, 1787; and alſo, that new Certificates continue to iſſue from this office in exchange for cancelled Loan-Office and Final Settlement Certificates.

By Order of the Secretary of the Treaſury,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Regiſter.

[The ſeveral Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to give this notice a place in their reſpective papers.]

To be SOLD, at public ſale,

On Tueſday, the 2d of February next,

A Valuable MILL and PLANTATION, in Trediffryn townſhip, Cheſter county, 21 miles from Philadelphia, and two from the Lancaſter road, containing 155 acres of good limeſtone land, a quantity of good watered meadow, and a good bearing apple orchard; there are erected thereon, a good dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, and ſtone mill-houſe; ſituate on the Valley creek, a never-failing ſtream of ſpring water, and will perform as much buſineſs as any other mill in the parts. The ſale to be held at Iſaac Griffith's tavern, near ſaid plantation, and to begin at one o'clock, when the terms will be made known, and payments made eaſy, by ‡ WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Northampton, December 30, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Eberd, inn-keeper, at Bethleham, A certain large tract of land, ſituate on the main branch of Leheigwaxan, known by the name of the Orchard Tract, bounded on the eaſt by the proprietaries and by land of Samuel Seely, on the ſouth by land of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geeſt, and by vacant land, and on the weſt by vacant land, and by land lately ſurveyed for James Wilſon and Robert Lettis Hooper, Eſquires, and on the north by vacant land, and by land now or late of Jacob Shoemaker, and containing 8323 acres more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as late the property and eſtate of Jonas Seely, Eſq; deceaſed, by § GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Juſt imported from England, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and ⅞ Iriſh linens, and white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white Ruſſia ſheetings and white Raven's duck, Iriſh and Dutch dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, oznabrigs, cotton ſtripes, white and brown buckrams, brown ſileſias, Scotch threads, from No. 7, to 70, coloured ditto, beſt Baladine ſewing ſilks, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, Dunſcomb and metal ditto, ſilver plated ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India bandanoe handkerchiefs, blue and red linen ditto, ſcarlet ſerge bobbins, tapes, ſilk Merſeilles quilting, Joans ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinetts, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and callicoes, muſlins, fans, red flannels, white ditto, corduroys, ribbons, cambricks and long-lawns, White Chaple needles, pins, ſpades and ſhovels, frying pans, braſs kettles, beſt F. F. gun powder, plated bridle bitts, ſadlers webb, ſtirrups, blue pluſh, tea ſpoons, ſilk velvets, mens and womens beaver pelt gloves and mitts, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, red lead, alſo good upland and meadow hay in a barn near the city. He would let on low terms, about 10 acres of meadow ground on Greenwich, to any perſon that underſtands raiſing hemp. †

JOHN OLDDEN,

Has removed his ſtore to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few doors above Second-ſtreet, in the houſe lately occupied by Benjamin Harbeſon, where he has for ſale a general aſſortment of Merchandize, imported in the lateſt veſſels from Europe, viz.

BRoadcloths,
Duffils, Coatings,
Flannels,
Wilton carpeting,
Shallons,
Calimancoes,
Ozenbrigs,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Royal ribs,
Fuſtians,
Printed cottons,
7-8 and 6-qr. kentings,
Powder,
Plain muſlins,
Muſlin aprons & handkerchiefs,
Pins 4 and 4 1-2 pound,
Whitechapel and common needles,
Plated & common ſhoe-buckles
Ruſſia ſheetings,
Brown linens,
Holland tapes, No. 25.
Harlem laces, No. 0 to 10.
Cotton, linen & ſilk handkerchiefs,
Sewing ſilks,
Sattinets.

Together with an extenſive variety of plain and ornamental frame looking-glaſſes, tin in boxes, red lead, white ditto dry and ground in oil, copper bottoms and ſheets, magneſe, whiting, yellow and ſtone oker, Pruſſian blue, block tin, lead in pigs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs, iron wire, copper tea-kettles, braſs kettles from 1 to 6 gallons, venetian red, patent yellow, gold and ſilver leaf, &c. &c. 6 w.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the firſt day of the Third Month next (March)

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of Joſiah Haines, of the townſhip and county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, containing about three hundred and fifty acres of land, near one hundred of which is well timbered, the remainder is well proportioned with cleared upland and meadow, and will admit of great improvement, being very completely fenced with cedar rails, and is well watered. There are on ſaid farm, a large two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen, barn, and other good convenient out-houſes, orchards and cherry trees, all which may be ſeen by viewing the ſame. Pleaſantly ſituate about three miles from Burlington, and four from Mount-Holly. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to the widow on the place, or to

CALEB HAINES, or)
THOMAS BISPHAN,) Executors.
†

N. B. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately after purchaſe.

ANN EMES,

PRESENTS her reſpects to the Ladies of Philadelphia, and informs them, that ſhe has removed from her late dwelling in Fourth-ſtreet to the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, three doors below Church-alley, where ſhe is to be found at any moment, night or day.

From the long experience which Ann Emes has had in the practice of Midwifery, as well as from the good underſtanding which ever ſubſiſted between Catharine Patten, Lydia Darrah, and herſelf, ſhe hopes that every future trial of her ſkill and tenderneſs will juſtify her title to the care of Ladies expecting, and under confinement.

January 2, 1790. †

COMMITTED to the Gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a run away Negroe Man, named SMART, the property of Zachariah Harris, of the Delaware ſtate. His Maſter is hereby notified to take him away in two weeks from this date, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1790.

Bucks County, January 6, 1790.

WHEREAS the eſtate of Samuel Biles, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to this Commonwealth, the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſaid county, hereby gives notice, that a part of the real eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Biles, ſituate in Southampton townſhip, in the ſaid county of Bucks, bounded on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Trenton, and land of the widow Biles and others, containing 16 acres of land, whereon are erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, and other improvements, will be ſold by public vendue on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the eighth of February next. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, and the other three fourths in thirty days, or the premiſes will again revert to the Commonwealth, and the bidder liable to forfeit one fourth part of the purchaſe money. And purſuant to law all claimants of the ſaid premiſes, and creditors of the ſaid Samuel Biles, are requred to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof.

4 w. † GEORGE WALL, Agent.

For ſale, or to be let on rent,

And may be entered on the firſt day of the Fifth Month next,

A GRIST and SAW-MILL, with about 60 acres of land, at Quibble-town, on Bound-brook, in Middleſex county, New-Jerſey, about ſix miles from New-Brunſwick, and five miles on a level good road to a landing on the river Rariton, from whence there is an eaſy tranſportation by water to New-York. The griſt mill has one pair of burrs, and one pair of ſtones for country work, has lately been thoroughly repaired, and the ſaw-mill nearly rebuilt, and are both in prime order for buſineſs, the dam and other parts are put in the beſt condition, the ſtream it is generally agreed is equal to any in that country, ſcreens and fans to each mill, together with boulting cloths and hoiſting works are new and compleatly fitted to go by water. Theſe mills may be ſafely recommended as highly valuable both for country and merchant work, of the former it may have a large ſhare, and conſidering it's vicinity to New-York, it is believed much might be done in the latter for that market. The coſt of delivering flour there will not exceed 12d to 14d per barrel, and wheat may be brought to the mills from thence at a moderate expence. There is on the premiſes, a frame dwelling-houſe, with ſeveral out-houſes, &c. ſuited for the accommodation of a miller or ſtore-keeper, it being allowed to be an excellent ſtand for vending of goods, and where a conſiderable ſhare of trade might be purſued to advantage. The ſoil of the above tract is good, having thereon a ſmall orchard, garden, &c. For terms and further particulars, enquire of HENRY DRINKER, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or of GEORGE BOWNE, Merchant, in New-York.

Twelfth-month 29th, 1789.

Propoſals, *for publiſhing by Subſcription*,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in *Trenton*,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENTS;
With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index and a Concordance will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

In conſequence of ſubſcriptions received, although far ſhort of the number propoſed, and the encouragement contained in the following extracts, the Editor has ventured to begin the work, under a hope that many more of the citizens of America will patronize it, eſpecially when they are informed Downame's *Concordance*, which is annexed to Eyre and Strahan's London quarto edition of 1772, will be added, without further expence to the ſubſcribers;---and he has determined to riſk ſuch a number of copies as he apprehends will be ſufficient to cover all the ſubſcriptions that may be obtained.

Finding a variety of ſentiments reſpecting the Apocrypha and Notes on the Text, the Editor informs the public, that he is deſirous to comply with the wiſhes of every ſubſcriber, as well as with the directions of the committees of different denominations on this head:---ſubſcribers, therefore, upon timely notice, ſhall be ſupplied with books containing either the Apocrypha or Oſtervald's Notes, or both, or neither---as they chooſe.---In this ſituation the Editor is under the abſolute neceſſity of throwing Oſtervald's Notes at the end of the book, ſubject to ſuch additional expence as ſhall be agreed upon by the committee hereafter mentioned.

" *Meeting for Sufferings, Philad.* 19*th Third Month*, 1789.

" *Propoſals for printing, by ſubſcription, an approved correct edition of the Old and New Teſtaments, with the Apocrypha and Marginal Notes, in a neat quarto volume, being now ſubmitted to the conſideration of this meeting by the Printer, Iſaac Collins, of Trenton: This undertaking being a matter of very intereſting concernment, and ſuch an edition as therein propoſed appearing likely to be uſeful and much wanted; on a deliberate and weighty attention to theſe conſiderations, it is the united ſenſe of the meeting, that it be recommended to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends to encourage the work, by appointing committees to procure ſubſcriptions agreeably to the tenor of ſaid propoſals, and forwarding to this meeting liſts of the ſubſcriptions obtained as early as may be, in order that a ſuitable appointment may be made for the aſſiſtance of the printer in attending to the correctneſs of the work. The Clerk is directed to furniſh the Printer with a copy of this minute, to be printed and diſtributed with the propoſals.*

" *Extract from the Minutes,*
" *JOHN DRINKER, Clerk.*"

Extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philad. May 25, 1789.

" *The General Aſſembly, conſidering the importance of preſerving faithful and correct impreſſions of the Holy Scriptures; and as Mr. Collins, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey, propoſes to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments, and wiſhes the countenance and ſupport of all denominations of chriſtians---*

" *On motion,* Reſolved, *That the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, in order to give effectual encouragement to this undertaking, do hereby appoint the Rev. Mr. Joſhua Hart, Mr. Judd, Dr. Alexander M'Whorter, Mr. James F. Armſtrong, Dr. George Duffield, Mr. Thomas Ried, Dr. Matthew Wilſon, Dr. Patrick Alliſon, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. James Finley, Mr. Moſes Hoge, Mr. John Blair Smith, Mr. James M'Kee, Mr. Hezekiah Balch, Mr. Thomas H. M'Caulle and Mr. David Rice, to lay Mr. Collins's propoſals before their reſpective Preſbyteries; and to recommend to them, by order of the General Aſſembly, that a perſon or perſons be appointed in every congregation, vacant or ſupplied, to procure ſubſcriptions; and that the Preſbyteries tranſmit by their Commiſſioners to the next General Aſſembly the number of ſubſcribers.*

" *The General Aſſembly alſo confirm the appointment made by the Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, that Dr. John Witherſpoon, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Mr. James F. Armſtrong, be a committee to confer with any ſuch committee as may be appointed, whether from any other Denomination, or from any other Synod of our Denomination, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the printer from which to make his impreſſion; and that the ſaid committee be ordered to agree with the printer, that Oſtervald's notes, if not inconſiſtent with the views of other Denominations of chriſtians engaged in this undertaking, be printed with it, in ſuch a manner as may beſt promote the publication.*

" *The General Aſſembly, deſirous to ſpread the knowledge of eternal life contained in the Holy Scriptures, earneſtly recommend to all the congregations under their care to encourage this undertaking.*"

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk
of the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1789.

" *Propoſals for an edition of the Holy Bible, by Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, were laid before this Conventian, and ſatisfactory information was given them as to the propoſer's abilities for the execution of the work: Whereupon*

" Reſolved, on motion of Mr. Jones, *That the members of this Convention will aſſiſt Mr. Collins in the procuring of ſubſcriptions.*"

Extract from the Minutes of the Baptiſt Aſſociation, held at Philadelphia, October 6, 1789.

" *This Aſſociation taking under conſideration the propoſals of Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, to print an edition of the Holy Bible in quarto, after the Oxford edition; and his requeſt to this Aſſociation to patronize the work---Being deſirous to encourage ſo laudable a deſign, do appoint our brethren the Rev. Oliver Hart, Dr. Samuel Jones, Rev. Benjamin Foſter and Rev. Burgiſs Alliſon, to concur with any committee appointed by any other denomination to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the Printer, from which to make his impreſſion---And that the ſame committee be ordered to uſe their influence to prevent the Apocrypha, or any Notes of any kind, being printed and included in ſaid edition, as having a dangerous tendency to corrupt the ſimplicity and truth of the ſacred Scriptures, by being thus intimately aſſociated with them; and, particularly, as being incompatible with the union of people of different religious ſentiments in promoting the work. And, moreover, the Aſſociation recommend to all the churches and congregations in their bounds to encourage the undertaking.*" *WILLIAM VAN HORNE, Clerk.*

The conſideration, that no part of the money will be ſent out of the country, it is hoped, will be an aditional inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. The Editor therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of ALL denominations in this arduous undertaking; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

The CONCORDANCE will be much more correct than the London copy, the Editor having taken the pains to examine moſt of the references.

*** A ſpecimen of the type and paper may be ſeen by applying to Joſeph Crukſhank, Printer and Bookſeller, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Trenton, Twelfth Month (Dec.) 19, 1789.

To be SOLD,

A MILL and PLANTATION, on Sandy Run, near White-marſh church, in the county of Montgomery, containing about 95 acres of limeſtone land, a good part thereof watered meadow; the ſtream is remarkably conſtant. For terms apply to JOHN LARDNER, or JOHN LITLE, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Richard Rue*, late of Middletown townſhip, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted by

Jan. 11, 1790. ANTHONY RUE,)
† LEWIS RUE,) Adminiſtrators.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 2d of February, at Roger Kirk's mill, in Weſt Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of John Anderſon, deceaſed,

A TRACT of Land, containing 107 acres and an half, ſituated on a branch of Kiſhicoqualis-creek, in Cumberland county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, bounded by lands of John Reed and others. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by WILLIAM ALLEN, Executor.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber about ſix weeks ago, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, a large red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JACOB FELTY.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard,
Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by
JOSEPH FEW,
At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH
or *ſhort* CREDIT.
The higheſt Price given for
MUSTARD SEED.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3113.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1790.

Philadelphia, *Jan.* 27.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Jan.* 9, 1790.

THE Secretary of the Treaſury, in obedience to the reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the twenty-firſt day of September laſt, has, during the receſs of Congreſs, applied himſelf to the conſideration of a proper plan for the ſupport of the Public Credit, with all the attention which was due to the authority of the Houſe, and to the magnitude of the object.

In the diſcharge of this duty, he has felt, in no ſmall degree, the anxieties which naturally flow from a juſt eſtimate of the difficulty of the taſk, from a well-founded diffidence of his own qualifications for executing it with ſucceſs, and from a deep and ſolemn conviction of the momentous nature of the truth contained in the reſolution under which his inveſtigations have been conducted, "That an *adequate* proviſion for the ſupport of the Public Credit, is a matter of high importance to the honor and proſperity of the United States."

With an ardent deſire that his well-meant endeavours may be conducive to the real advantage of the nation, and with the utmoſt deference to the ſuperior judgment of the Houſe, he now reſpectfully ſubmits the reſult of his enquiries and reflections, to their indulgent conſtruction.

In the opinion of the Secretary, the wiſdom of the Houſe, in giving their explicit ſanction to the propoſition which has been ſtated, cannot but be applauded by all, who will ſeriouſly conſider, and trace through their obvious conſequences, theſe plain and undeniable truths.—

That exigencies are to be expected to occur, in the affairs of nations, in which there will be a neceſſity for borrowing.—

That loans in times of public danger, eſpecially from foreign war, are found an indiſpenſable reſource, even to the wealthieſt of them.—

And that in a country, which, like this, is poſſeſſed of little active wealth, or in other words, little monied capital, the neceſſity for that reſource, muſt, in ſuch emergencies, be proportionably urgent.

And as on the one hand, the neceſſity for borrowing in particular emergencies cannot be doubted, ſo on the other, it is equally evident, that to be able to borrow upon *good terms*, it is eſſential that the credit of a nation ſhould be well eſtabliſhed.

For when the credit of a country is in any degree queſtionable, it never fails to give an extravagant premium, in one ſhape or another, upon all the loans it has occaſion to make. Nor does the evil end here; the ſame diſadvantage muſt be ſuſtained upon whatever is to be bought on terms of future payment.

From this conſtant neceſſity of *borrowing* and *buying dear*, it it eaſy to conceive how immenſely the expences of a nation, in a courſe of time, will be augmented by an unſound ſtate of the public credit.

To attempt to enumerate the complicated variety of miſchiefs in the whole ſyſtem of the ſocial œconomy, which proceed from a neglect of the maxims that uphold public credit, and juſtify the ſolicitude manifeſted by the Houſe on this point, would be an improper intruſion on their time and patience.

In ſo ſtrong a light nevertheleſs do they appear to the Secretary, that on their due obſervance at the preſent critical juncture, materially depends, in his judgment, the individual and aggregate proſperity of the citizens of the United States; their relief from the embarraſſments they now experience; their character as a People; the cauſe of good government.

If the maintenance of public credit, then, be truly ſo important, the next enquiry which ſuggeſts itſelf is, by what means it is to be effected?—The ready anſwer to which queſtion is, by good faith, by a punctual performance of contracts. States, like individuals, who obſerve their engagements, are reſpected and truſted: while the reverſe is the fate of thoſe, who purſue an oppoſite conduct.

Every breach of the public engagements, whether from choice or neceſſity, is in different degrees hurtful to public credit. When ſuch a neceſſity does truly exiſt, the evils of it are only to be palliated by a ſcrupulous attention, on the part of the government, to carry the violation no farther than the neceſſity abſolutely requires, and to manifeſt, if the nature of the caſe admits of it, a ſincere diſpoſition to make reparation, whenever circumſtances ſhall permit. But with every poſſible mitigation, credit muſt ſuffer, and numerous miſchiefs enſue. It is therefore highly important, when an appearance of neceſſity ſeems to preſs upon the public councils, that they ſhould examine well its reality, and be perfectly aſſured, that there is no method of eſcaping from it, before they yield to its ſuggeſtions. For though it cannot ſafely be affirmed, that occaſions have never exiſted, or may not exiſt, in which violations of the public faith, in this reſpect, are inevitable; yet there is great reaſon to believe, that they exiſt far leſs frequently than precedents indicate; and are ofteneſt either pretended through levity, or want of firmneſs, or ſuppoſed through want of knowledge. Expedients might often have been deviſed to effect, conſiſtently with good faith, what has been done in contravention of it. Thoſe who are moſt commonly creditors of a nation, are, generally ſpeaking, enlightened men; and there are ſignal examples to warrant a concluſion, that when a candid and fair appeal is made to them, they will underſtand their true intereſt too well to refuſe their concurrence in ſuch modifications of their claims, as any real neceſſity may demand.

While the obſervance of that good faith, which is the baſis of public credit, is recommended by the ſtrongeſt inducements of political expediency, it is enforced by conſiderations of ſtill greater authority. There are arguments for it, which reſt on the immutable principles of moral obligation. And in proportion as the mind is diſpoſed to contemplate, in the order of Providence, an intimate connection between public virtue and public happineſs, will be its repugnancy to a violation of thoſe principles.

This reflection derives additional ſtrength from the nature of the debt of the United States. It was the price of liberty. The faith of America has been repeatedly pledged for it, and with ſolemnities, that give peculiar force to the obligation. There is indeed reaſon to regret that it has not hitherto been kept; that the neceſſities of the war, conſpiring with inexperience in the ſubjects of finance, produced direct infractions; and that the ſubſequent period has been a continued ſcene of negative violation, or non-compliance. But a dimunition of this regret ariſes from the reflection, that the laſt ſeven years have exhibited an earneſt and uniform effort, on the part of the government of the union, to retrieve the national credit, by doing juſtice to the creditors of the nation; and that the embarraſſments of a defective conſtitution, which defeated this laudable effort, have ceaſed.

From this evidence of a favorable diſpoſition, given by the former government, the inſtitution of a new one, cloathed with powers competent to calling forth the reſources of the community, has excited correſpondent expectations. A general belief, accordingly, prevails, that the credit of the United States will quickly be eſtabliſhed, on the firm foundation of an effectual proviſion for the exiſting debt. The influence, which this has had at home, is witneſſed by the rapid increaſe, that has taken place in the market value of the public ſecurities. From January to November, they roſe thirty-three and a third per cent, and from that period to this time, they have riſen fifty per cent more. And the intelligence from abroad announces effects proportionably favourable to our national credit and conſequence.

It cannot but merit particular attention, that among ourſelves the moſt enlightened friends of good government are thoſe, whoſe expectations are the higheſt.

To juſtify and preſerve their confidence; to promote the encreaſing reſpectability of the American name; to anſwer the calls of juſtice; to reſtore landed property to its due value; to furniſh new reſources both to agriculture and commerce; to cement more cloſely the union of the ſtates; to add to their ſecurity againſt foreign attack; to eſtabliſh public order on the baſis of an upright and liberal policy.—Theſe are the great and invaluable ends to be ſecured, by a proper and adequate proviſion, at the preſent period, for the ſupport of public credit.

To this proviſion we are invited, not only by the general conſiderations, which have been noticed, but by others of a more particular nature. It will procure to every claſs of the community ſome important advantages, and remove ſome no leſs important diſadvantages.

The advantage to the public creditors from the increaſed value of that part of their property which conſtitutes the public debt, needs no explanation.

But there is a conſequence of this, leſs obvious, though not leſs true, in which every other citizen is intereſted. It is a well known fact, that in countries in which the national debt is properly funded, and an object of eſtabliſhed confidence, it anſwers moſt of the purpoſes of money. Transfers of ſtock or public debt are there equivalent to payments in ſpecie; or in other words, ſtock, in the principal tranſactions of buſineſs, paſſes current as ſpecie.——The ſame thing would, in all probability happen here, under the like circumſtances.

The benefits of this are various and obvious.—

Firſt. Trade is extended by it; becauſe there is a larger capital to carry it on, and the merchant can at the ſame time, afford to trade for ſmaller profits; as his ſtock, which, when unemployed, brings him in an intereſt from the goverment, ſerves him alſo as money, when he has a call for it in his commercial operations.

Secondly. Agriculture and manufactures are alſo promoted by it: For the like reaſon, that more capital can be commanded to be employed in both; and becauſe the merchant, whoſe enterprize in foreign trade, gives to them activity and extenſion, has greater means for enterprize.

Thirdly. The intereſt of money will be lowered by it; for this is always in a ratio, to the quantity of money, and to the quickneſs of circulation. This circumſtance will enable both the public and individuals to borrow on eaſier and cheaper terms.

And from the combination of theſe affects, additional aids will be furniſhed to labour, to induſtry, and to arts of every kind.

But theſe good effects of a public debt are only to be looked for, when, by being well funded, it has acquired an *adequate* and *ſtable* value. Till then, it has rather a contrary tendency. The fluctuation and inſecurity incident to it in an unfunded ſtate, render it a mere commodity, and a prcarious one. As ſuch, being only an object of occaſional and particular ſpeculation, all the money applied to it is ſo much diverted from the more uſeful channels of circulation, for which the thing itſelf affords no ſubſtitute: So that, in fact, one ſerious incovenience of an unfunded debt is, that it contributes to the ſcarcity of money.

This diſtinction, which has been little, if at all, attended to, is of the greateſt moment. It involves a queſtion immediately intereſting to every part of the community; which is no other than this—Whether the public debt, by a proviſion for it on true principles, ſhall be rendered a *ſubſtitute* for money; or whether, by being left as it is, or by being provided for in ſuch a manner as will wound thoſe principles, and deſtroy confidence, it ſhall be ſuffered to continue, as it is, a pernicious drain of our caſh from the channels of productive induſtry.

The effect, which the funding of the public debt, on right principles, would have upon landed property, is one of the circumſtances attending ſuch an arrangement, which has been leaſt adverted to, though it deſerves the moſt particular attention. The preſent depreciated ſtate of that ſpecies of property is a ſerious calamity. The value of cultivated lands, in moſt of the ſtates, has fallen ſince the revolution from 25 to 50 per cent. In thoſe fartheſt ſouth, the decreaſe is ſtill more conſiderable. Indeed, if the repreſentations, continually received from that quarter, may be credited, lands there will command no price, which may not be deemed an almoſt total ſacrifice.

This decreaſe in the value of lands ought, in a great meaſure, to be attributed to the ſcarcity of money.—Conſequently, whatever produces an augmentation of the monied capital of the country, muſt have a proportional effect in raiſing that value. The beneficial tendency of a funded debt, in this reſpect, has been manifeſted by the moſt deciſive experience in Great Britain.

The proprietors of lands would not only feel the benefit of this increaſe in the value of their property, and of a more prompt and better ſale, when they had occaſion to ſell; but the neceſſity of ſelling would be, itſelf, greatly diminiſhed. As the ſame cauſe would contribute to the facility of loans, there is reaſon to believe, that ſuch of them as are indebted, would be able through that reſource, to ſatisfy their more urgent creditors.

It ought not however to be expected, that the advantages, deſcribed as likely to reſult from funding the public debt, would be inſtantaneous. It might require ſome time to bring the value of ſtock to its natural level, and to attach to it that fixed confidence, which is neceſſary to its quality as money. Yet the late rapid riſe of the public ſecurities encourages an expectation, that the progreſs of ſtock to the deſirable point, will be much more expeditious than could have been forſeen. And as in the mean time it will be increaſing in value, there is room to conclude, that it will, from the outſet, anſwer many of the purpoſes in contemplation. Particularly it ſeems to be probable, that from creditors, who are not themſelves neceſſitous, it will early meet with a ready reception in payment of debts, at its current price.

Having now taken a conciſe view of the inducements to a proper proviſion for the public debt, the next inquiry which preſents itſelf is, what ought to be the nature of ſuch a proviſion? This requires ſome preliminary diſcuſſions.

It is agreed on all hands, that that part of the debt which has been contracted abroad, and is denominated the foreign debt, ought to be provided for, according to the preciſe terms of the contracts relating to it. The diſcuſſions, which can ariſe, therefore, will have reference eſſentially to the domeſtic part of it, or to that which has been contracted at home. It is to be regretted, that there is not the ſame unanimity of ſentiment on this part, as on the other.

The Secretary has too much deference for the opinions of every part of the community, not to have obſerved one, which has, more than once, made its appearance in the public prints, and which is occaſionly met with in converſation. It involves this queſtion, whether a diſcrimination ought not to be made between original holders of the public ſecurities, and preſent poſſeſſors, by purchaſe. Thoſe who advocate a diſcrimination are for making a full proviſion for the ſecurities of the former, at their nominal value; but contend, that the latter ought to receive no more than they coſt to them, and the intereſt: And the idea is ſometimes ſuggeſted of making good the difference to the primitive poſſeſſor.

In favor of this ſcheme, it is alledged, that it would be unreaſonable to pay twenty ſhillings in the pound, to one who had not given more for it than three or four. And it is added, that it would be hard to aggravate the misfortune of the firſt owner, who, probably through neceſſity, parted with his property at ſo great a loſs, by obliging him to contribute to the profit of the perſon, who had ſpeculated on his diſtreſs.

The Secretary, after the moſt mature reflection on the force of this argument, is induced to reject the doctrine it contains, as equally unjuſt and impolitic, as highly injurious, even to the original holders of public ſecurities;—as ruinous to public credit.

It is inconſiſtent with juſtice, becauſe, in the firſt place, it is a breach of contract; in violation of the rights of a fair purchaſer.

The nature of the contract in its origin, is, that the public will pay the ſum expreſſed in the ſecurity, to the firſt holder, or his *aſſignee*. The *intent*, in making the ſecurity aſſignable, is, that the proprietor may be able to make uſe of his property, by ſelling it for as much as it *may be worth in the market*, and that the buyer may be *ſafe* in the purchaſe.

Every buyer therefore ſtands exactly in the place of the ſeller—has the ſame right with him to the identical ſum expreſſed in the ſecurity, and having acquired that right, by fair purchaſe, and in conformity to the original *agreement* and *intention* of the government, his claim cannot be diſputed, without manifeſt injuſtice.

That he is to be conſidered as a fair purchaſer, reſults from this: Whatever neceſſity the ſeller may have been under was occaſioned by the government, in not making a proper proviſion for its debts. The buyer had no agency in it, and therefore ought not to ſuffer. He is not even chargeable with having taken an undue advantage. He paid what the commodity was worth in the market, and took the riſks of reimburſement upon himſelf. He of courſe gave a fair equivalent, and ought to reap the benefit of his hazard; a hazard which was far from inconſiderable, and which, perhaps, turned on little leſs than a revolution in government.

That the caſe of thoſe, who parted with their ſecurities from neceſſity, is a hard one, cannot be denied. But whatever complaint of injury, or claim of redreſs, they may have, reſpects the government ſolely. They have not only nothing to object to the perſons who relieved their neceſſities, by giving them the current price of their property, but they are even under an implied condition to contribute to the reimburſement of thoſe perſons. They knew, that by the terms of the contract with themſelves, the public were bound to pay to thoſe, to whom they ſhould convey their title, the ſums ſtipulated to be paid to them; and that as citizens of the United States they were to bear their proportion of the contribution for that purpoſe. This, by the act of aſſignment, they tacitly engage to do; and if they had an option, they could not, with integrity or good faith, refuſe to do it, without the conſent of thoſe to whom they ſold.

But though many of the original holders ſold from neceſſity, it does not follow, that this was the caſe with all of them. It may be well ſuppoſed, that ſome of them did it either thro' want of confidence in an eventual proviſion, or from the allurements of ſome profitable ſpeculation. How ſhall theſe different claſſes be diſcriminated from each other? How ſhall it be aſcertained, in any caſe, that the money, which the original holder obtained for his ſecurity, was not more beneficial to him, than if he had held it to the preſent time, to avail himſelf of the proviſion which ſhall be made? How ſhall it be known, whether if the purchaſer had employed his money in ſome other way, he would not be in a better ſituation, than by having applied it in the purchaſe of ſecurities, tho' he ſhould now receive their full amount? And if neither of theſe things can be known, how ſhall it be determined whether a diſcrimination, independent of the breach of contract, would not do a real injury to purchaſers; and if it included a compenſation to the primitive proprietors, would not give them an advantage, to which they had no equitable pretenſion.

It may well be imagined, alſo, that there are not wanting inſtances, in which individuals, urged by a preſent neceſſity, parted with the ſecurities received by them from the public, and ſhortly after replaced them with others, as an indemnity for their firſt loſs. Shall they be deprived of the indemnity which they have endeavoured to ſecure by ſo provident an arrangement?

Queſtions of this ſort, on a cloſe inſpection, multiply themſelves without end, and demonſtrate the injuſtice of a diſcrimination, even on the moſt ſubtile calculations of equity, abſtracted from the obligation of contract.

The difficulties too of regulating the details of a plan for that purpoſe, which would have even the ſemblance of equity, would be found immenſe.—It may well be doubted whether they would not be inſurmountable, and replete with ſuch abſurd, as well as inequitable conſequences, as to diſguſt even the propoſers of the meaſure.

As a ſpecimen of its capricious operation, it will be ſufficient to notice the effect it would have upon two perſons, who may be ſuppoſed two years ago to have purchaſed, each, ſecurities at three ſhillings in the pound, and one of them to retain thoſe bought by him, till the diſcrimination ſhould take place; the other to have parted with thoſe bought by him, within a month paſt, at nine ſhillings. The former, who had had moſt confidence in the government, would in this caſe only receive at the rate of three ſhillings and the intereſt; while the latter, who had had leſs confidence, would receive *for what coſt him the ſame money*, at the rate of nine ſhillings, and his repreſentative, *ſtanding in his place*, would be entitled to a like rate.

The impolicy of a diſcrimination reſults from two conſiderations; one, that it proceeds upon a principle deſtructive of that *quality* of the public debt, or the ſtock of the nation, which is eſſential to its capacity for anſwering the purpoſes of money—that is the *ſecurity* of *tranſfer*; the other, that as well on this account, as becauſe it includes a breach of faith, it renders property in the funds leſs valuable; conſequently induces lenders to demand a higher premium for what they lend, and produces every other inconvenience of a bad ſtate of public credit.

It will be perceived at firſt ſight, that the transferable quality of ſtock is eſſential to its operation as money, and that this depends on the idea of complete ſecurity to the transferree, and a firm perſuaſion, that no diſtinction can in any circumſtances be made between him and the original proprietor.

The precedent of an invaſion of this fundamental principle, would of courſe tend to deprive the community of an advantage, with which no temporary ſaving could bear the leaſt compariſon.

And it will as readily be perceived, that the ſame cauſe would operate a diminution of the value of ſtock in the hands of the firſt, as well as every other holder. The price, which any man, who ſhould incline to purchaſe, would be willing to give for it, would be in a compound ratio to the immediate profit it afforded, and to the chance of the continuance of his profit. If there was ſuppoſed to be any hazard of the latter, the riſk would be taken into the calculation, and either there would be no parchaſe at all, or it would be at a proportionably leſs price.

For this diminution of the value of ſtock, every perſon, who ſhould be about to lend to the government, would demand a compenſation; and would add to the actual difference, between the nominal and the market value, an equivalent for the chance of greater decreaſe; which, in a precarious ſtate of public credit, is always to be taken into the account.

Every compenſation of this ſort, it is evident, would be an abſolute loſs to the government.

In the preceding diſcuſſion of the impolicy of a diſcrimination, the injurious tendency of it to thoſe, who continue to be the holders of the ſecurities they received from the government, has been explained. Nothing need be added, on this head, except that this is an additional and intereſting light, in which the injuſtice of the meaſure may be ſeen. It would not only diveſt preſent proprietors by purchaſe, of the rights they had acquired under the ſanction of public faith, but it would depreciate the property of the remaining original holders.

It is equally unneceſſary to add any thing to what has been already ſaid to demonſtrate the fatal influence, which the principle of diſcrimination would have on the public credit.

But there is ſtill a point in view in which it will appear perhaps even more exceptionable, than in either of the former. It would be repugnant to an expreſs proviſion of the conſtitution of the United States. This proviſion is, that "all debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of that conſtitution, ſhall be as valid againſt the United States under it, as under the confederation," which amounts to a conſtitutional ratification of the contracts reſpecting the debt, in the ſtate in which they exiſted under the confederation. And reſorting to that ſtandard, there can be no doubt, that the rights of aſſignees and original holders muſt be conſidered as equal.

In exploding thus fully the principle of diſcrimination, the Secretary is happy in reflecting, that he is not the only advocate of what has been already ſanctioned by the formal and expreſs authority of the government of the union, in theſe emphatic terms—"The remaining claſs of creditors (ſay Congreſs in their circular addreſs to the ſtates, of the 26th of April, 1783) is compoſed, partly of ſuch of our fellow-citizens as originally lent to the public the uſe of their funds, or have ſince manifeſted *moſt confidence* in their country, by receiving transfers from the lenders; and partly of thoſe, whoſe property has been either advanced or aſſumed for the public ſervice. To *diſcriminate* the merits of theſe ſeveral deſcriptions of creditors, would be a taſk equally unneceſſary and invidious. If the voice of humanity plead more loudly in favour of ſome than of others, the voice of policy, no leſs than of juſtice, pleads in favour of all. A WISE NATION will never permit thoſe who relieve the wants of their country, or who *rely moſt* on its *faith*, its *firmneſs*, and its *reſources*, when either of them is diſtruſted, to ſuffer by the event."

The Secretary, concluding that a diſcrimination between the different claſſes of creditors of the United States cannot with propriety be *made*, proceeds to examine whether a difference ought to be permitted to *remain* between them, and another deſcription of public creditors—Thoſe of the ſtates individually.

The Secretary, after mature reflection on this point, entertains a full conviction, that an aſſumption of the debts of the particular ſtates by the union, and a like proviſion for them, as for thoſe of the union, will be a meaſure of ſound policy and ſubſtantial juſtice.

It would in the opinion of the Secretary contribute, in an eminent degree, to an orderly, ſtable and ſatisfactory arrangement of the national finances.

Admitting, as ought to be the caſe, that a proviſion muſt be made in ſome way or other for the entire debt, it will follow, that no greater revenues will be required, whether that proviſion be made wholly by the United States, or partly by them, and partly by the ſtates ſeparately.

The principal queſtion then muſt be, whether ſuch a proviſion cannot be more conveniently and effectually made by one general plan, iſſuing from one authority, than by different plans originating in different authorities.

In the firſt caſe, there can be no competition for reſources; in the laſt, there muſt be ſuch a competition. The conſequences of this, without the greateſt caution on both ſides, might be interfering regulations, and thence colliſion and confuſion. Particular branches of induſtry might alſo be oppreſſed by it. The moſt productive objects of revenue are not numerous. Either theſe muſt be wholly engroſſed by one ſide, which might leſſen the efficacy of the proviſions by the other; or both muſt have recourſe to the ſame objects in different modes, which might occaſion an accumulation upon them, beyond what they could properly bear. If this ſhould not happen, the caution requiſite to avoiding it would prevent the revenue's deriving the full

(For the remainder ſee the Poſtſcript.)

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MONTEGO-BAY, December 19.

Tueſday laſt the following melancholy cataſtrophe happened at Martha-Brae. A ſhallop belonging to the ſhip Mercury, Captain Stewart, lately arrived at Rio-Bueno, from London, with the Captain on board, and ſome hands, in coming out of Martha-Brae harbour, to proceed to this port to enter the ſhip, was overſet in a ſquall of wind; but Capt. Stewart and his people were ſo fortunate as to gain the bottom of the veſſel, and maintain their hold. Their diſtreſſed ſituation being obſerved from the ſhip Mary-Ann, Capt. Innes, Mr. Dunn, the Chief Mate, and two of the ſeamen, inſtantly put off in a ſchooner boat to their aſſiſtance: But, painful and diſtreſſing to relate! juſt as they had approached the ſhallop, and in moment they were going to exert their humane intentions, a violent ſea ſunk the boat, when the unfortunate Mr. Dunn, and his two companions, fell victims to the devouring element!---Capt. Stewart and his people were relieved from their perilous ſituation by Capt. Ward's boat, of the ſhip Thames.

The unhappy fate of Mr. Dunn is truly lamentable: He has left a wife and ſmall family to deplore their diſtreſſed condition. Had Mr. Dunn been ſpared, an induſtrious courſe of life, and a long ſeries of faithful ſervices, were to have been rewarded next year with the command of a new ſhip, which was building for him in England.

Of the immenſe quantities of French cotton which our neighbours find a vent for in this colony, the reader may form ſome eſtimate, when acquainted, that there is now landing on Mr. Lindo's wharf, at Kingſton, a cargo, which compleats the number of 96, conſigned to that gentleman within the preſent year. Averaging theſe, as we may ſafely do, at 2000 l. each, the produce of that cotton only, will be 192000 l.

NORFOLK, January 9.

Extract from Lindſey's Hotel Diary, January 7.

Arrived here in three weeks from St. Ubes, the ſhip Commerce, P. Siſſon, maſter, having loſt moſt of her ſails on the coaſt; and the greateſt part of the crew had given out, not being able to do their duty for want of proviſion.

PETERSBURG, January 14.

From Cape-Francois we learn, that the markets there were much glutted with flour, for which there was no ſale---And from Jamaica we learn, that all kinds of proviſions are ſcarce; rum none, nor any kind of ſpirituous liquors----Beef 8 l. pork 9 l. flour 8 l. per barrel, bread 70s. per cwt.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

A veſſel arrived at Boſton, on the fifth inſtant, in 34 days from Oſtend.---Hoſtilities have commenced in the Auſtrian Netherlands, between the patriots and the Emperor's troops; ſeveral bloody actions have taken place, in which the patriots gained the advantage.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 27.*

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WEDNESDAY, *December 2, 1789.*

THE report on the petition of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time: Whereupon

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, with the approbation of the Juſtices of the County Court of Quarter Seſſions and Grand Jury, to cauſe, as ſoon as conveniently may be, a ſuitable building to be erected at the place appointed by law for holding the courts in their reſpective counties, for the reception and ſafe keeping of the records and other papers belonging to or in the proper cuſtody of the Prothonotary of the County Court of Common Pleas, the Clerk of the County Court of Quarter Seſſions, the Clerk of the Orphans Court, the Recorder of deeds, and the Regiſter for the probate of wills and granting letters of adminiſtration, of their reſpective counties. That ſuch buildings be conſtructed of brick or ſtone, upon the moſt ſafe and ſecure plan, to avoid the ravages of fire.

Reſolved, That copies of this reſolution be forthwith tranſmitted by the Clerk of the Houſe to the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

On Tueſday next the honorable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Commonwealth, meets in this city, purſuant to adjournment.

Extract of a letter from Providence (Rhode-Iſland) Jan. 15, 1790.

"With very great pleaſure I congratulate you on the vote of our Aſſembly for calling a Convention, to meet the ſecond Monday in February; it paſſed by a majority of five, at   o'clock this day."

By a Jamaica paper of the 24th of November laſt, we learn, that 2300 new negroes had been within the *four weeks* then preceding imported into that iſland from Africa.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery, &c. held the 4th inſt. the following officers were duly elected.

Preſident---The Hon. Dr. Franklin.

Vice-Preſidents---James Pemberton, Jonathan Penroſe.

Counſellors---William Lewis, William Rawle, Miers Fiſher, J. D. Coxe.

Secretaries---C. Wiſtar, John M'Crea.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette.* No. 3113.

benefit of each object. The danger of interference and of exceſs would be apt to impoſe reſtraints very unfriendly to the complete command of thoſe reſources, which are the moſt convenient; and to compel the having recourſe to others, leſs eligible in themſelves, and leſs agreeable to the community.

The difficulty of an effectual command of the public reſources, in caſe of ſeparate proviſions for the debt, may be ſeen in another and perhaps more ſtriking light. It would naturally happen that different ſtates, from local conſiderations, would in ſome inſtances have recourſe to different objects, in others, to the ſame objects, in different degrees, for procuring the funds of which they ſtood in need. It is eaſy to conceive how this diverſity would affect the aggregate revenue of the country. By the ſuppoſition, articles which yielded a full ſupply in ſome ſtates, would yield nothing, or an inſufficient product, in others. And hence the public revenue would not derive the full benefit of thoſe articles, from ſtate regulations. Neither could the deficiencies be made good by thoſe of the union. It is a proviſion of the national conſtitution, that "all duties,impoſts,and exciſes,ſhall be uniform throughout the United States." And as the general government would be under a neceſſity from motives of policy, of paying regard to the duty, which may have been previouſly impoſed upon any article, though but in a ſingle ſtate, it would be conſtrained, either to refrain wholly from any further impoſition, upon ſuch article, where it had been already rated as high as was proper, or to confine itſelf to the difference between the exiſting rate, and what the article would reaſonably bear. Thus the pre occupancy of an article by a ſingle ſtate, would tend to arreſt or abridge the impoſitions of the union on that article. And as it is ſuppoſeable, that a great variety of articles might be placed in this ſituation, by diſſimilar arrangements of the particular ſtates, it is evident, that the aggregate revenue of the country would be likely to be very materially contracted by the plan of ſeparate proviſions.

If all the public creditors receive their dues from one ſource, diſtributed with an equal hand, their intereſt will be the ſame. And having the ſame intereſts, they will unite in the ſupport of the fiſcal arrangements of the government: As theſe, too, can be made with more convenience, where there is no competition: Theſe circumſtances combined will inſure to the revenue laws a more ready and more ſatisfactory execution.

If, on the contrary, there are diſtinct proviſions, there will be diſtinct intereſts, drawing different ways. That union and concert of views, among the creditors, which in every government is of great importance to their ſecurity, and to that of public credit, will not only not exiſt, but will be likely to give place to mutual jealouſy and oppoſition. And from this cauſe, the operation of the ſyſtems which may be adopted, both by the particular ſtates, and by the union, with relation to their reſpective debts, will be in danger of being counteracted.

There are ſeveral reaſons which render it probable, that the ſituation of the ſtate creditors would be worſe than that of the creditors of the union, if there be not a national aſſumption of the ſtate debts. Of theſe, it will be ſufficient to mention two; one, that a principal branch of revenue is excluſively veſted in the union; the other, that a ſtate muſt always be checked in the impoſition of taxes on articles of conſumption, from the want of power to extend the ſame regulation to the other ſtates, and from the tendency of partial duties to injure its induſtry and commerce. Should the ſtate creditors ſtand upon a leſs eligible footing than the others, it is unnatural to expect they would ſee with pleaſure a proviſion for them. The influence which their diſſatisfaction might have, could not but operate injuriouſly, both for the creditors and the credit of the United States.

Hence it is even the intereſt of the creditors of the union, that thoſe of the individual ſtates ſhould be comprehended in a general proviſion. Any attempt to ſecure to the former either excluſive or peculiar advantages, would materially hazard their intereſts.

Nether would it be juſt, that one claſs of the public creditors ſhould be more favoured than the other. The objects for which both deſcriptions of the debt were contracted, are in the main the ſame. Indeed, a great part of the particular debts of the ſtates has ariſen from aſſumptions by them on account of the union. And it is moſt equitable, that there ſhould be the ſame meaſure of retribution for all.

There is an objection, however, to an aſſumption of the ſtate debts, which deſerves particular notice. It may be ſuppoſed, that it would increaſe the difficulty of an equitable ſettlement between them and the United States.

The principles of that ſettlement, whenever they ſhall be diſcuſſed, will require all the moderation and wiſdom of the government. In the opinion of the Secretary, that diſcuſſion, till further lights are obtained, would be premature.

All therefore he would now think adviſeable on the point in queſtion, would be, that the amount of the debts aſſumed and provided for, ſhould be charged to the reſpective ſtates, to abide an eventual arrangement. This, the United States, as aſſignees to the creditors, would have an indiſputable right to do.

But as it might be a ſatisfaction to the houſe to have before them ſome plan for the liquidation of accounts between the union and its members, which, including the aſſumption of the ſtate debts, would conſiſt with equity: The ſecretary will ſubmit in this place ſuch thoughts on the ſubject, as have occurred to his own mind, or been ſuggeſted to him, moſt compatible, in his judgment, with the end propoſed.

Let each ſtate be charged with all the money advanced to it out of the treaſury of the United States, liquidated according to the ſpecie value, at the time of each advance, with intereſt at ſix per cent.

Let it alſo be charged with the amount, in ſpecie value, of all its ſecurities that ſhall be aſſumed, with the intereſt upon them to the time, when intereſt ſhall become payable by the United States.

Let it be credited for all monies paid and articles furniſhed to the United States, and for all other expenditures during the war, either towards general or particular defence, whether authoriſed or unauthoriſed by the United States; the whole liquidated to ſpecie value, and bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. from the ſeveral times at which the ſeveral payments, advances and expenditures accrued.

And let all ſums of continental money now in the treaſuries of the reſpective ſtates, which ſhall be paid into the treaſury of the United States, be credited at ſpecie value.

Upon a ſtatement of the accounts according to theſe principles, there can be little doubt, that balances would appear in favor of all the ſtates, againſt the United States.

To equalize the contributions of the ſtates, let each be then charged with its proportion of the aggregate of thoſe balances, according to ſome equitable ratio, to be deviſed for that purpoſe.

If the contributions ſhould be found diſproportionate, the reſult of this adjuſtment would be, that ſome ſtates would be creditors, ſome debtors to the union.

Should this be the caſe, as it will be attended with leſs inconvenience for the United States, to have to pay balances to, than to receive them from the particular ſtates, it may perhaps, be practicable to effect the former by a ſecond proceſs, like a transfer of the amount of the debts of debtor ſtates, to the credit of creditor ſtates, obſerving the ratio by which the firſt apportionment ſhall have been made. This, whilſt it would deſtroy the balances due from the former, would increaſe thoſe due to the latter. Theſe to be provided for by the United States, at a reaſonable intereſt, but not to be transferable.

The expediency of this ſecond proceſs muſt depend on a knowledge of the reſult of the firſt. If the inequalities ſhould be too great, the arrangement may be impracticable, without unduly increaſing the debt of the United States. But it is not likely, that this would be the caſe. It is alſo to be remarked, that though this ſecond proceſs might not, upon the principle of apportionment, bring the thing to the point aimed at, yet it may approach ſo nearly to it, as to avoid eſſentially the embarraſſment, of having conſiderable balances to collect from any of the ſtates.

The whole of this arrangement to be under the ſuperintendance of commiſſioners, veſted with equitable diſcretion, and final authority.

The operation of the plan is exemplified in the ſchedule A.

The general principle of it ſeems to be equitable, for it appears difficult to conceive a good reaſon, why the expences for the particular defence of a part in a common war, ſhould not be a common charge, as well as thoſe incurred profeſſedly for the general defence. The defence of each part is that of the whole; and unleſs all the expenditures are brought into a common maſs, the tendency muſt be, to add, to the calamities ſuffered, by being the moſt expoſed to the ravages of war, an increaſe of burthens.

This plan ſeems to be ſuſceptible of no objection, which does not belong to every other, that proceeds on the idea of a final adjuſtment of accounts. The difficulty of ſettling a ratio, is common to all. This muſt, probably, either be ſought for in the proportions of the requiſitions, during the war, or in the deciſion of commiſſioners appointed with plenary power. The rule preſcribed in the Conſtitution, with regard to repreſentation and direct taxes, would evidently not be applicable to the ſituation of parties, during the period in queſtion.

The exiſting debt of the United States is excluded from the computation, as it ought to be, becauſe it will be provided for out of a general fund.

The only diſcuſſion of a preliminary kind, which remains, relates to the diſtinctions of the debt into principal and intereſt. It is well known, that the arrears of the latter bear a large proportion to the amount of the former. The immediate payment of theſe arrears is evidently impracticable, and a queſtion ariſes, what ought to be done with them?

There is good reaſon to conclude, that the impreſſions of many are more favorable to the claim of the principal than to that of the intereſt; at leaſt ſo far, as to produce an opinion, that an inferior proviſion might ſuffice for the latter.

But to the Secretary, this opinion does not appear to be well founded. His inveſtigations of the ſubject, have led him to a concluſion, that the arrears of intereſt have pretenſions, at leaſt equal to the principal.

The liquidated debt, traced to its origin, falls under two principal diſcriminations. One, relating to loans; the other to ſervices performed and articles ſupplied.

The part ariſing from loans, was at firſt made payable at fixed periods, which have long ſince elapſed, with an early option to lenders, either to receive back their money at the expiration of thoſe periods, or to continue it at intereſt, 'till the whole amount of continental bills circulating ſhould not exceed the ſum in circulation at the time of each loan. This contingency, in the ſenſe of the contract, never happened; and the preſumption is, that the creditors preferred continuing their money indefinitely at intereſt, to receiving it in a depreciated and depreciating ſtate.

The other parts of it were chiefly for objects, which ought to have been paid for at the time, that is, when the ſervices were performed or the ſupplies furniſhed; and were not accompanied with any contract for intereſt.

But by different acts of government and adminiſtration, concurred in by the creditors, theſe parts of the debt have been converted into a capital, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, but without any definite period of redemption. A portion of the loan office debt has been exchanged for new ſecurities of that import. And the whole of it ſeems to have acquired that character, after the expiration of the periods prefixed for re-payment.

If this view of the ſubject be a juſt one, the capital of the debt of the United States, may be conſidered in the light of an annuity at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleaſure of the government, by payment of the principal. For it ſeems to be a clear poſition, that when a public contracts a debt payable with intereſt, without any preciſe time being ſtipulated or underſtood for payment of the capital, that time is a matter of pure diſcretion with the government, which is at liberty to conſult its own convenience reſpecting it, taking care to pay the intereſt with punctuality.

Wherefore, as long as the United States ſhould pay the intereſt of their debt, as it accrued, their creditors would have no right to demand the principal.

But with regard to the arrears of intereſt, the caſe is different. Theſe are now due, and thoſe to whom they are due, have a right to claim immediate payment. To ſay, that it would be impracticable to comply, would not vary the nature of the right. Nor can this idea of impracticability be honorably carried further, than to juſtify the propoſition of a new contract upon the baſis of a commutation of that right for an equivalent. This equivalent too ought to be a real and fair one. And what other fair equivalent can be imagined for the detention of money, but a reaſonable intereſt? Or what can be the ſtandard of that intereſt, but the market rate, or the rate which the government pays in ordinary caſes?

From this view of the matter, which appears to be the accurate and true one, it will follow, that the arrears of intereſt are entitled to an equal proviſion with the principal of the debt.

The reſult of the foregoing diſcuſſions is this—That there ought to be no diſcrimination between the original holders of the debt, and preſent poſſeſſors by purchaſe—That it is expedient, there ſhould be an aſſumption of the ſtate debts by the Union, and that the arrears of intereſt ſhould be provided for on an equal footing with the principal.

The next enquiry, in order, towards determining the nature of a proper proviſion, reſpects the quantum of the debt, and the preſent rates of intereſt.

The debt of the Union is diſtinguiſhable into foreign and domeſtic.

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
The foreign debt as ſtated in the ſchedule B. amounts to principal - -	10,070,307	
bearing an intereſt of four, and partly an intereſt of five per cent.		
Arrears of intereſt to the laſt of December, 1789,	1 640,071	62
Making together, dollars	11,710,378	62

The domeſtic debt may be ſub-divided into liquidated and unliquidated; principal and intereſt.

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
The principal of the liquidated part, as ſtated in the ſchedule C. amounts to - -	27,383,917	74
bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent.		
The arrears of intereſt as ſtated in the ſchedule D. to the end of 1790, amount to -	13,030,168	20
Making together, dollars	40,414,085	94

This includes all that has been paid in indents (except what has come into the treaſury of the United States) which, in the opinion of the Secretary, can be conſidered in no other light, than as intereſt due.

The unliquidated part of the domeſtic debt, which conſiſts chiefly of the continental bills of credit, is not aſcertained, but may be eſtimated at 2,000 000 dollars.

Theſe ſeveral ſums conſtitute the whole of the debt of the United States, amounting together to 54,124,464 dollars, and 56 cents.

That of the individual ſtates is not equally well aſcertained. The ſchedule E. ſhews the extent to which it has been aſcertained by returns purſuant to the order of the houſe of the 21ſt September laſt; but this not comprehending all the ſtates, the reſidue muſt be eſtimated from leſs authentic information. The Secretary, however, preſumes, that the total amount may be ſafely ſtated at 25 millions of dollars, principal and intereſt. The preſent rate of intereſt of the ſtate debts is in general, the ſame with that of the domeſtic debt of the union.

On the ſuppoſition, that the arrears of intereſt ought to be provided for, on the ſame terms with the principal, the annual amount of the intereſt, which, at the exiſting rates, would be payable on the entire maſs of the public debt, would be,

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
On the foreign debt, computing the intereſt on the principal, as it ſtands, and allowing four per cent. on the arrears of intereſt,	542,599	66
On the domeſtic debt, including that of the ſtates,	4,044,845	15
Making together, dollars	4,587,444	81

The intereſting problem now occurs. Is it in the power of the United States, conſiſtently with thoſe prudential conſiderations, which ought not to be overlooked, to make a proviſion equal to the purpoſe of funding the whole debt, at the rates of intereſt which it now bears, in addition to the ſum which will be neceſſary for the current ſervice of the government?

The Secretary will not ſay that ſuch a proviſion would exceed the abilities of the country; but he is clearly of opinion, that to make it, would require the extenſion of taxation to a degree, and to objects, which the true intereſt of the public creditors forbids. It is therefore to be hoped, and even to be expected, that they will chearfully concur in ſuch modifications of their claims, on fair and equitable principles, as will facilitate to the government an arrangement ſubſtantial, durable and ſatisfactory to the community. The importance of the laſt characteriſtic will ſtrike every diſcerning mind. No plan, however flattering in appearance, to which it did not belong, could be truly entitled to confidence.

It will not be forgotten, that exigencies may, ere long, ariſe, which would call for reſources greatly beyond what is now deemed ſufficient for the current ſervice; and that, ſhould the faculties of the country be exhauſted or even *ſtrained* to provide for the public debt, there could be leſs reliance on the ſacredneſs of the proviſion.

But while the Secretary yields to the force of theſe conſiderations, he does not loſe ſight of thoſe fundamental principles of good faith, which dictate that every practicable exertion ought to be made, ſcrupulouſly to fulfil the engagements of the government; that no change in the rights of its creditors ought to be attempted without their voluntary conſent; and that this conſent ought to be voluntary in fact, as well as in name. Conſequently, that every propoſal of a change ought to be in the ſhape of an appeal to their reaſon and to their intereſt; not to their neceſſities. To this end it is requiſite, that a fair equivalent ſhould be offered for what may be aſked to be given up, and unqueſtionable ſecurity for the remainder. Without this, an alteration, conſiſtently with the credit and honor of the nation, would be impracticable.

It remains to ſee, what can be propoſed in conformity to theſe views.

It has been remarked, that the capital of the debt of the union is to be viewed in the light of an annuity at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleaſure of the government, by payment of the principal. And it will not be required, that the arrears of intereſt ſhould be conſidered in a more favorable light. The ſame character, in general, may be applied to the debts of the individual ſtates.

This view of the ſubject admits, that the United States would have it in their power to avail themſelves of any fall in the market rate of intereſt, for reducing that of the debt.

This property of the debt is favorable to the public; unfavorable to the creditor. And may facilitate an arrangement for the reduction of intereſt, upon the baſis of a fair equivalent.

Probabilities are always a rational ground of contract. The Secretary conceives that there is good reaſon to believe, if effectual meaſures are taken to eſtabliſh public credit, that the government rate of intereſt in the United States will, in a very ſhort time, fall at leaſt as low as 5 per cent. and that in a period not exceeding 20 years it will ſink ſtill lower, probably to four.

There are two principal cauſes which will be likely to produce this effect; one, the low rate of intereſt in Europe; the other, the increaſe of the monied capital of the nation, by the funding of the public debt.

From three to four per cent. is deemed good intereſt in ſeveral parts of Europe. Even leſs is deemed ſo, in ſome places. And it is on the decline; the increaſing plenty of money continually tending to lower it. It is preſumable, that no country will be able to borrow of foreigners upon better terms, than the United States, becauſe none can, perhaps, afford ſo good ſecurity. Our ſituation expoſes us leſs, than that of any other nation, to thoſe caſualties, which are the chief cauſes of expence; our incumbrances, in proportion to our real means, are leſs, though theſe cannot immediately be brought ſo readily into action, and our progreſs in reſources from the early ſtate of the country, and the immenſe tracts of unſettled territory, muſt neceſſarily exceed that of any other. The advantages of this ſituation have already engaged the attention of the European money-lenders, particularly among the Dutch. And as they become better underſtood, they will have the greater influence. Hence as large a proportion of the caſh of Europe as may be wanted, will be, in a certain ſenſe, in our market, for the uſe of government. And this will naturally have the effect of a reduction of the rate of intereſt, not indeed to the level of the places, which ſend their money to market, but to ſomething much nearer to it than our preſent rate.

The influence, which the funding of the debt is calculated to have, in lowering intereſt, has been already remarked and explained. It is hardly poſſible, that it ſhould not be materially affected by ſuch an increaſe of the monied capital of the nation, as would reſult from the proper funding of ſeveral millions of dollars. But the probability of a decreaſe in the rate of intereſt acquires confirmation from facts, which exiſted prior to the revolution. It is well known, that in ſome of the ſtates money might with facility be borrowed, on good ſecurity, at five per cent. and, not unfrequently, even at leſs.

The moſt enlightened of the public creditors will be moſt ſenſible of the juſtneſs of this view of the ſubject, and of the propriety of the uſe which will be made of it.

The Secretary, in purſuance of it, will aſſume, as a probability, ſufficiently great to be a ground of calculation, both on the part of the government and of its creditors—That the intereſt of money in the United States will, in five years, fall to five per cent. and, in twenty, to four. The probability, in the mind of the Secretary, is rather that the fall may be more rapid and more conſiderable; but he prefers a mean, as moſt likely to engage the aſſent of the creditors, and more equitable in itſelf; becauſe it is predicated on probabilities, which may err on one ſide, as well as on the other.

Premiſing theſe things, the Secretary ſubmits to the Houſe the expediency of propoſing a loan to the full amount of the debt, as well of the particular ſtates, as of the union, upon the following terms.

Firſt—That for every hundred dollars ſubſcribed, payable in the debt (as well intereſt as principal) the ſubſcriber be entitled, at his option, either

To have two thirds funded at an annuity, or yearly intereſt of ſix per cent. redeemable at the pleaſure of the government, by payment of the principal; and to receive the other third in lands in the Weſtern Territory, at the rate of twenty cents per acre. Or,

To have the whole ſum funded at an annuity or yearly intereſt of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum on account both of principal and intereſt; and to receive, as a compenſation for the reduction of intereſt, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands, as in the preceding caſe. Or,

To have ſixty-ſix dollars and two thirds of a dollar funded immediately at an annuity or yearly intereſt of ſix per cent. irredeemable by any payments exceeding four dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, on account both of principal and intereſt; and to have, at the end of ten years, twenty-ſix dollars and eighty-eight cents, funded at the like intereſt and rate of redemption. Or,

To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of living to a given age, not leſs diſtant than ten years, computing intereſt at four per cent. Or,

To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of the ſurvivorſhip of the youngeſt of two perſons, computing intereſt, in this caſe alſo, at 4 per cent.

In addition to the foregoing loan, payable wholly in the debt, the Secretary would propoſe, that one ſhould be opened for ten millions of dollars, on the following plan.

That for every hundred dollars ſubſcribed, payable one half in ſpecie, and the other half in debt (as well principal as intereſt) the ſubſcriber be entitled to an annuity or yearly intereſt of 5 per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding ſix dollars per annum, on account both of principal and intereſt.

The principles and operation of theſe different plans may now require explanation.

The firſt is ſimply a propoſition for paying one third of the debt in land, and funding the other two thirds at the exiſting rate of intereſt, and upon the ſame terms of redemption, to which it is at preſent ſubject.

Here is no conjecture, no calculation of probabilities. The creditor is offered the advantage of making his intereſt principal, and he is aſked to facilitate to the government an effectual proviſion for his demands, by accepting a third part of them in land, at a fair valuation.

The general price at which the weſtern lands have been heretofore ſold has been a dollar per acre in public ſecurities; but at the time the principal purchaſes were made theſe ſecurities were worth, in the market, leſs than three ſhillings in the pound.---The nominal price therefore would not be the proper ſtandard, under preſent circumſtances, nor would the preciſe ſpecie value then given be a juſt rule. Becauſe, as the payments were to be made by inſtalments, and the ſecurities were, at the times of the purchaſes, extremely low, the probability of a moderate riſe muſt be preſumed to have been taken into the account. Twenty cents, therefore, ſeem to bear an equitable proportion to the two conſiderations of, value at the time, and likelihood of increaſe.

It will be underſtood, that upon this plan, the public retains the advantage of availing itſelf of any fall in the market rate of intereſt, for reducing that upon the debt, which is perfectly juſt, as no preſent ſacrifice, either in the quantum of the principal, or in the rate of intereſt, is required from the creditor.

The inducement to the meaſure is, the payment of one third of the debt in land.

The ſecond plan is grounded upon the ſuppoſition, that intereſt in five years will fall to five per cent. in fifteen more to four. As the capital remains entire, but bearing an intereſt of four per cent. only, compenſation is to be made to the creditor for the intereſt of 2 per cent. per annum for five years, and of one per cent. per annum for fifteen years, to commence at the diſtance of five years. The preſent value of theſe two ſums or annuities, computed according to the terms of the ſuppoſition, is, by ſtrict calculation, fifteen dollars and ſeven hundred and ninety-two thouſandth parts of a dollar; a fraction leſs than the ſum propoſed.

The inducement to the meaſure here is, the reduction of intereſt to a rate, more within the compaſs of a convenient proviſion; and the payment of the compenſation in lands.

The inducements to the individual are, the accommodation afforded to the public, the high probability of a complete equivalent, the chance even of gain, ſhould the rate of intereſt fall either more ſpeedily, or in a greater degree, than the calculation ſuppoſes. Should it fall to five per cent. ſooner than five years; ſhould it fall lower than five before the additional fifteen were expired; or ſhould it fall below four, previous to the payment of the debt; there would be, in each caſe, an abſolute profit to the creditor. As his capital will remain entire, the value of it will increaſe with every decreaſe of the rate of intereſt.

The third plan proceeds upon the like ſuppoſition of a ſucceſſive fall in the rate of intereſt; and upon that ſuppoſition offers an equivalent to the creditor. One hundred dollars, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. for five years, of five per cent. for fifteen years, and thenceforth of four per cent. (theſe being the ſucceſſive rates of intereſt in the market) is equal to a capital of 122 dollars, 510725 parts, bearing an intereſt of four per cent. which, converted into a capital bearing a fixed rate of intereſt of ſix per cent. is equal to 81 dollars, 6738166 parts. The difference between ſixty-ſix dollars and two thirds of a dollar (the ſum to be funded immediately) and this laſt ſum, is 15 dollars, 0172 parts, which, at ſix per cent. per ann. amounts, at the end of ten years, to 26 dollars, 8755 parts, the ſum to be funded at the expiration of that period.

It ought, however, to be acknowledged, that this calculation does not make allowance for the principle of redemption, which the plan itſelf includes; upon which principle the equivalent in a capital of ſix per cent. would be, by ſtrict calculation, 87 dollars, 50766 parts.

But there are two conſiderations which induce the Secretary to think, that the one propoſed would operate more equitably than this: One is, that it may not be very early in the power of the United States to avail themſelves of the right of redemption reſerved in the plan: The other is, that with regard to the part to be funded at the end of ten years, the principle of redemption is ſuſpended during that time, and the full intereſt at ſix per cent. goes on *improving* at the *ſame rate*; which for the *laſt five years* will exceed the market rate of intereſt, according to the ſuppoſition.

The equivalent is regulated in this plan by the circumſtance of fixing the rate of intereſt higher, than it is ſuppoſed it will continue to be in the market; permitting only a gradual diſcharge of the debt in an eſtabliſhed proportion, and conſequently preventing advantage being taken of any decreaſe of intereſt below the ſtipulated rate.

Thus the true value of eighty-one dollars and ſixty-ſeven cents, the capital propoſed, conſidered as a perpetuity, and bearing ſix per cent. intereſt, when the maket rate of intereſt was 5 per cent. would be a ſmall fraction more than ninety-eight dollars, when it was four per cent. would be one hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty-one cents. But the propoſed capital being ſubject to gradual redemption, it is evident that its value, in each caſe, would be ſomewhat leſs. Yet from this may be perceived, the manner in which a leſs capital at a fixed rate of intereſt, becomes an equivalent for a greater capital, at a rate liable to variation and diminution.

It is preſumable, that thoſe creditors, who do not entertain a favorable opinion of property in weſtern lands, will give a preference to this laſt mode of modelling the debt. The Secretary is ſincere in affirming, that, in his opinion, it will be likely to prove, *to the full*, as beneficial to the creditor, as a proviſion for his debt upon its preſent terms.

It is not intended in either caſe to oblige the government to redeem, in the proportion ſpecified, but to ſecure to it the right of doing ſo, to avoid the inconvenience of a perpetuity.

The fourth and fifth plans abandon the ſuppoſition which is the baſis of the two preceding ones, and offer only four per cent. throughout.

The reaſon of this is, that the payment being deferred, there will be an accumulation of compound intereſt, in the intermediate period, againſt the public, which, without a very provident adminiſtration, would turn to its detriment. And the ſuſpenſion of the burthen would be too apt to beget a relaxation of efforts in the mean time. The meaſure therefore, its object being temporary accommodation, could only be adviſeable upon a moderate rate of intereſt.

With regard to individuals, the inducement will be ſufficient at four per cent. There is no diſpoſition of money, in private loans, making allowance for the uſual delays and caſualties, which would be equally beneficial as a future proviſion.

An hundred dollars advanced upon the life of a perſon of eleven years old would produce an annuity,*

		Dolls.	Parts.
If commencing at twenty-one, of	-	10	346
thirty-one, of	-	18	803
forty-one, of	-	37	286
fifty-one, of	-	78	580

The ſame ſum advanced upon the chance of ſurvivorſhip of the youngeſt of two lives, one of the perſons being 25, the other 30 years old, would produce, if the youngeſt of the two ſhould ſurvive, an annuity † for the remainder of life of 23 dls. 556 parts.

From theſe inſtances may readily be diſcerned the advantages, which theſe deferred annuities afford, for ſecuring a comfortable proviſion for the evening of life, or for wives who ſurvive their huſbands.

The ſixth plan alſo relinquiſhes the ſuppoſition, which is the foundation of the ſecond and third, and offers a higher rate of intereſt, upon ſimilar terms of redemption, for the conſideration of the payment of one half of the loan in ſpecie. This is a plan highly advantageous to the creditors, who may be able to make that payment; while the ſpecie itſelf could be applied in purchaſes of the debt, upon terms which would fully indemnify the public for the increaſed intereſt.

It is not improbable, that foreign holders of the domeſtic debt may embrace this as a deſirable arrangement.

As an auxiliary expedient, and by way of experiment, the Secretary would propoſe a loan upon the principles of a tontine,‡ to conſiſt of ſix claſſes, compoſed reſpectively of perſons of the following ages:---Firſt claſs, of thoſe of 20 years and under.---Second claſs, of thoſe above 20, and not exeeeding 30.---Third claſs, of thoſe above 30, and not exceeding 40.---Fourth claſs, of thoſe above 40, and not exceeding 50.---Fifth claſs, of thoſe above 50, and not exceeding 60.---Sixth claſs, of thoſe above 60.

Each ſhare to be two hundred dollars. The number of ſhares in each claſs to be indefinite. Perſons to be at liberty to ſubſcribe on their own lives, or on thoſe of others, nominated by them.

		Dollars.	Cents.
The annuity upon a ſhare in the firſt claſs to be		8	40
upon a ſhare in the ſecond	-	8	65
upon a ſhare in the third	- -	9	0
upon a ſhare in the fourth	-	9	65
upon a ſhare in the fifth		10	70
upon a ſhare in the ſixth		12	80

The annuities of thoſe who die to be equally divided among the ſurvivors, until four-fifths ſhall be dead, when the principle of ſurvivorſhip ſhall ceaſe, and each annuitant thenceforth enjoy his dividend as a ſeveral annuity during the life upon which it ſhall depend.

Theſe annuities are calculated on the beſt life in each claſs, and at a rate of intereſt of four per cent. with ſome deductions in favour of the public. To the advantages which theſe circumſtances preſent, the ceſſation of the right of ſurvivorſhip on the death of four-fifths of the annuitants, will be no inconſiderable addition.

The inducements to individuals are, a competent intereſt for their money from the outſet, ſecured for life, and the proſpect of continual encreaſe, and even of large profit to thoſe, whoſe fortune it is to ſurvive their aſſociates.

It will have appeared, that in all the propoſed loans the Secretary has contemplated the putting the intereſt upon the ſame footing with the principal: *That* on the debt of the United States, he would have computed to the laſt of the preſent year: *That* on the debt of the particular ſtates, to the laſt of the year 1791; the reaſon for which diſtinction will be ſeen hereafter.

In order to keep up a due circulation of money, it will be expedient that the intereſt of the debt ſhould be paid quarter-yearly. This regulation will, at the ſame time, conduce to the advantage of the public creditors, giving them, in fact, by the anticipation of payment, a higher rate of intereſt; which may, with propriety, be taken into the eſtimate of the compenſation to be made them. Six per cent. per annum, paid in this mode, will truly be worth ſix dollars, and one hundred and thirty five thouſandth parts of a dollar, computing the market intereſt at the ſame rate.

The Secretary thinks it adviſeable to hold out various propoſitions, all of them compatible with the public intereſt, becauſe it is, in his opinion, of the greateſt conſequence, that the debt ſhould, with the conſent of the creditors, be remoulded into ſuch a ſhape as will bring the expenditure of the nation to a level with its income. Till this ſhall be accompliſhed, the finances of the United States will never wear a proper countenance. Arrears of intereſt, continually accruing, will be as a continual monument, either of inability, or of ill faith; and will not ceaſe to have an evil influence on public credit. In nothing are appearances of greater moment, than in whatever regards credit. Opinion is the ſoul of it, and this is affected by appearances, as well as realities. By offering an option to the creditors, between a number of plans, the change meditated will be more likely to be accompliſhed. Different tempers will be governed by different views of the ſubject.

But while the Secretary would endeavor to effect a change in the form of the debt, by new loans, in order to render it more ſuſceptible of an adequate proviſion; he would not think it proper to aim at procuring the concurrence of the creditors by operating upon their neceſſities.

Hence whatever ſurplus of revenue might remain, after ſatisfying the intereſt of the new loans, and the demand for the current ſervice, ought to be divided among thoſe creditors, if any, who may not think fit to ſubſcribe to them. But for this purpoſe, under the circumſtance of depending propoſitions, a temporary appropriation will be moſt adviſeable, and the ſum muſt be limited to four per cent. as the revenues will only be calculated to produce, in that proportion, to the entire debt.

The Secretary confides for the ſucceſs of the propoſitions, to be made, on the goodneſs of the reaſons upon which they reſt; on the fairneſs of the equivalent to be offered in each caſe; on the diſcernment of the creditors of their true intereſt; and on their diſpoſition to facilitate the arrangements of the government, and to render them ſatisfactory to the community.

The remaining part of the taſk to be performed is, to take a view of the means of providing for the debt, according to the modification of it which is propoſed.

On this point the Secretary premiſes, that, in his opinion, the funds to be eſtabliſhed ought, for the preſent, to be confined to the exiſting debt of the United States; as well, becauſe a progreſſive augmentation of the revenue will be moſt convenient, as becauſe the conſent of the ſtate creditors is neceſſary to the aſſumption contemplated; and though the obtaining of that conſent may be inferred with great aſſurance, from their obvious intereſt to give it; yet, till it ſhall be obtained, an actual proviſion for the debt would be premature. Taxes could not, with propriety, be laid for an object, which depended on ſuch a contingency.

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* *See Schedule* F. † *Table Schedule* G. ‡ *Table Schedule* H.

All that ought now to be done reſpecting it is, to put the matter in an effectual train for a future proviſion. For which purpoſe the Secretary will, in the courſe of this report, ſubmit ſuch propoſitions as appear to him adviſeable.

The Secretary now proceeds to a conſideration of the neceſſary funds.

It has been ſtated that the debt of the United States conſiſts of

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
The foreign debt, amounting, with arrears of intereſt, to - -	11710378	62
And the domeſtic debt, amounting, with like arrears, computed to the end of the year 1790, to - -	42414085	94
Making together, -	54124464	56

The intereſt on the domeſtic debt is computed to the end of this year, becauſe the details of carrying any plan into execution will exhauſt the year.

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
The annual intereſt of the foreign debt has been ſtated at - -	542599	66
And the intereſt on the domeſtic debt, at 4 per cent. would amount to -	1696563	43
Making together, .	2239163	9

Thus, to pay the intereſt of the foreign debt, and to pay four per cent. on the whole of the domeſtic debt, principal and intereſt forming a new capital, will require a yearly income of

2239163 dollars, 9 cents.

The ſum which, in the opinion of the Secretary, ought now to be provided, in addition to what the current ſervice will require.

For tho' the rate of intereſt propoſed by the third plan exceeds 4 per cent. on the whole debt, and the annuities on the tontine will alſo exceed 4 per cent. on the ſums which may be ſubſcribed, yet, as the actual proviſion for a part is in the former caſe ſuſpended, as meaſures for reducing the debt by purchaſes may be advantageouſly purſued, and as the payment of the deferred annuities will of courſe be poſtponed, 4 per cent. on the whole will be a ſufficient proviſion.

With regard to the inſtalments of the foreign debt, theſe, in the opinion of the Secretary, ought to be paid by new loans abroad. Could funds be conveniently ſpared from other exigencies for paying them, the United States could ill bear the drain of caſh at the preſent juncture, which the meaſure would be likely to occaſion.

But to the ſum which has been ſtated for payment of the intereſt muſt be added, a proviſion for the current ſervice. This the Secretary eſtimates at 600000 dollars,* making, with the amount of the intereſt, 2839163 dollars and 9 cents.

This ſum may, in the opinion of the Secretary, be obtained from the preſent duties on imports and tonnage, with the additions, which, without any poſſible diſadvantage either to trade or agriculture, may be made on wines, ſpirits, including thoſe diſtilled within the United States, teas and coffee.

The Secretary conceives, that it will be found policy to carry the duties upon articles of this kind as high as will be conſiſtent with the practicability of a ſafe collection. This will leſſen the neceſſity, both of having recourſe to direct taxation, and of accumulating duties where they would be more inconvenient to trade, and upon objects, which are more to be regarded as neceſſaries of life.----That the articles which have been enumerated will, better than moſt others, bear high duties, can hardly be a queſtion. They are all of them, in reality---luxuries---the greateſt part of them foreign luxuries; ſome of them, in the exceſs in which they are uſed, pernicious luxuries, and there is, perhaps, none of them, which is not conſumed in ſo great abundance, as may, juſtly, denominate it a ſource of national extravagance and impoveriſhment. The conſumption of ardent ſpirits particularly, no doubt very much on account of their cheapneſs, is carried to an extreme, which is truly to be regretted, as well in regard to the health and the morals, as to the œconomy of the community.

Should the increaſe of duties tend to a decreaſe of the conſumption of thoſe articles, the effect would be, in every reſpect, deſirable. The ſaving which it would occaſion would leave individuals more at their eaſe, and promote a more favorable balance of trade. As far as this decreaſe might be applicable to diſtilled ſpirits, it would encourage the ſubſtitution of cyder and malt liquors, benefit agriculture, and open a new and productive ſource of revenue.---It is not, however, probable, that this decreaſe would be in a degree, which would fruſtrate the expected benefit to the revenue from raiſing the duties. Experience has ſhewn, that luxuries of every kind lay the ſtrongeſt hold on the attachments of mankind, which, eſpecially when confirmed by habit, are not eaſily alienated from them.

The ſame fact affords a ſecurity to the merchant, that he is not likely to be prejudiced by conſiderable duties on ſuch articles. They will uſually command a proportional price. The chief things in this view to be attended to, are, that the terms of payment be ſo regulated, as not to require inconvenient advances, and that the mode of collection be ſecure.

To other reaſons, which plead for carrying the duties upon the articles which have been mentioned to as great an extent as they will well bear, may be added theſe; that they are of a nature, from their extenſive conſumption, to be very productive, and are amongſt the moſt difficult objects of illicit introduction.

Invited by ſo many motives to make the beſt uſe of the reſource, which theſe articles afford, the eſſential enquiry is --in what mode can the duties upon them be moſt effectually collected?

With regard to ſuch of them, as will be brought from abroad, a duty on importation recommends itſelf by two leading conſiderations; one is, that meeting the object at its firſt entrance into the country, the collection is drawn to a point, and ſo far ſimplified; the other is, that it avoids the poſſibility of interference between the regulations of the United States, and thoſe of the particular ſtates.

But a duty, the precautions for the collection of which ſhould terminate with the landing of the goods, as is eſſentially the caſe in the exiſting ſyſtem, could not, with ſafety, be carried to the extent which is contemplated.

In that ſyſtem, the evaſion of the duties depends, as it were, on a ſingle riſk. To land the goods in defiance of the vigilance of the officers of the cuſtoms is, almoſt, the ſole difficulty. No future purſuit is materially to be apprehended. And where the inducement is equivalent to the riſk, there will be found too many, who are willing to run it. Conſequently there will be extenſive frauds of the revenue, againſt which the utmoſt rigor of penal laws has proved, as often as it has been tried, an ineffectual guard.

The only expedient which has been diſcovered, for conciliating high duties with a ſafe collection, is, the eſtabliſhment of a *ſecond*, or interior ſcrutiny.

By purſuing the article, from its importation, into the hands of the dealers in it, the riſk of detection is ſo greatly inhanced, that few, in compariſon, will venture to incur it. Indeed every dealer, who is not himſelf the fraudulent importer, then becomes, in ſome ſort, a centinel upon him.

The introduction of a ſyſtem, founded on this principle, in ſome ſhape or other, is, in the opinion of the Secretary, eſſential to the efficacy of every attempt, to render the revenues of the United States equal to their exigences, their ſafety, their proſperity, their honor.

Nor is it leſs eſſential to the intereſt of the honeſt and fair trader. It might even be added, that every individual citizen, beſides his ſhare in the general weal, has a particular intereſt in it. The practice of ſmuggling never fails to have one of two effects, and ſometimes unites them both. Either the ſmuggler underſells the fair trader, as, by ſaving the *duty*, he can afford to do, and makes *it* a charge upon him; or he ſells at the increaſed price occaſioned by the duty, and defrauds every man, who buys of him, of his ſhare of what the public ought to receive. For it is evident that the loſs falls ultimately upon the citizens, who muſt be charged with other taxes to make good the deficiency, and ſupply the wants of the ſtate.

The Secretary will not preſume, that the plan, which he ſhall ſubmit to the conſideration of the Houſe, is the beſt that could be deviſed. But it is the one, which has appeared to him freeſt from objections of any that has occurred of equal efficacy. He acknowledges too, that it is ſuſceptible of improvement, by other precautions in favor of the revenue, which he did not think it expedient to add. The chief outlines of the plan are not original, but it is no ill recommendation of it, that it has been tried with ſucceſs.

The Secretary accordingly propoſes,

That the duties heretofore laid upon wines, diſtilled ſpirits, teas and coffee, ſhould, after the laſt day of May next, ceaſe, and that inſtead of them, the following duties be laid.---

Upon every gallon of Madeira Wine, of the quality of London particular, 35 cents.

Upon every gallon of other Madeira Wine, 30 cents.

Upon every gallon of Sherry, 25 cents.

Upon every gallon of other wine, 20 cents.

Upon every gallon of diſtilled Spirits, more than 10 per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, 20 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits under 5, and not more than 10 per cent. below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, 21 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of proof, and not more than 5 per cent. below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, 22 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits above proof, but not exceeding 20 per cent. according to the ſame hydrometer, 25 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits more than 20, and not more than 40 per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, 30 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits more than 40 per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, 40 cents.

Upon every pound of Hyſon Tea, 40 cents.

Upon every pound of other Green Tea 24 cents.

Upon every pound of Souchong and other black Teas, except Bohea, 20 cents.

Upon every pound of Bohea tea, 12 cents.

Upon every pound of Coffee, 5 cents.

That upon Spirits diſtilled within the United States, from Molaſſes, Sugar, or other foreign materials, there be paid---

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits, more than 10 per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, 11 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits under 5, and not more than 10 per cent below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, 12 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits of proof, and not more than 5 per cent below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, 13 cents

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits, above proof, but not exceeding 20 per cent. according to the ſame hydrometer, 15 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits, more than 20, and not more than 40 per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, 20 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits more than 40 per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, 30 cents.

That upon Spirits diſtilled within the United States, in any city, town or village, from materials of the growth or production of the United States, there be paid----

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits more than 10 per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, 9 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits under 5, and not more than 10 per cent. below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, 10 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits of proof, and not more than 5 per cent. below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, 11 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits above proof, but not exceeding 20 per cent. according to the ſame hydrometer, 13 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits more than 20, and not more than 40 per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, 17 cents.

Upon every gallon of thoſe Spirits, more than 40 per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, 25 cents.

That upon all Stills employed in diſtilling Spirits from materials of the growth or production of the United States, in any other place than a city, town or village, there be paid the yearly ſum of 60 cents, for every gallon, Engliſh wine meaſure, of the capacity of each Still, including its head.

The Secretary does not diſtribute the duties on Teas into different claſſes, as has been done in the impoſt act of the laſt ſeſſion; becauſe this diſtribution depends on conſiderations of commercial policy, not of revenue. It is ſufficient, therefore, for him to remark, that the rates, above ſpecified, are propoſed with reference to the loweſt claſs.

The Secretary, conceiving that he could not convey an accurate idea of the plan contemplated by him, for the collection of theſe duties, in any mode ſo effectual as by the draft of a bill for the purpoſe, begs leave reſpectfully to refer the Houſe to that, which will be found annexed to this report, relatively to the article of diſtilled ſpirits; and which, for the better explanation of ſome of its parts, is accompanied with marginal remarks.

It would be the intention of the Secretary, that the duty on wines ſhould be collected upon preciſely the ſame plan with that on imported ſpirits.

But with regard to teas and coffee, the Secretary is inclined to think that it will be expedient, till experience ſhall evince the propriety of going further, to exclude the *ordinary* right of the officers to viſit and inſpect the places in which thoſe articles may be kept. The other precautions, without this, will afford, tho' not complete, conſiderable ſecurity.

It will not eſcape the obſervation of the Houſe, that the Secretary, in the plan ſubmitted, has taken the moſt ſcrupulous care that thoſe citizens, upon whom it is immediately to operate, be ſecured from every ſpecies of injury by the miſconduct of the officers to be employed. There are not only ſtrong guards againſt their being guilty of abuſes of authority; they are not only puniſhable, criminally, for any they may commit, and made anſwerable in damages, to individuals, for whatever prejudice they may ſuſtain by their acts or neglects: But even where ſeizures are made with probable cauſe, if there be an acquittal of the article ſeized, a compenſation to the proprietors for the injury their property may ſuffer, and even for its detention, is to be made out of the public treaſury.

So ſolicitous indeed has the Secretary been, to obviate every appearance of hardſhip, that he has even included a compenſation to the dealers, for their agency in aid of the revenue.

With all theſe precautions to manifeſt a ſpirit of moderation and juſtice on the part of the government: And when it is conſidered, that the object of the propoſed ſyſtem is the firm eſtabliſhment of public credit; that on this depends the character, ſecurity and proſperity of the nation; that advantages in every light important, may be expected to reſult from it; that the immediate operation of it will be upon an enlightened claſs of citizens, zealouſly devoted to good government, and to a liberal and enlarged policy, and that it is peculiarly the intereſt of the virtuous part of them to co-operate in whatever will reſtrain the ſpirit of illicit traffic; there will be perceived to exiſt, the juſteſt ground of confidence, that the plan, if eligible in itſelf, will experience the chearful and prompt acquieſcence of the community.

The Secretary computes the nett product of the duties propoſed in this report, at about one million ſeven hundred and three thouſand four hundred dollars, according to the eſtimate in the ſchedule K, which if near the truth, will, together with the probable product of the duties on imports and tonnage, complete the ſum required. But it will readily occur, that in ſo unexplored a field there muſt be a conſiderable degree of uncertainty in the data. And that, on this account, it will be prudent to have an auxiliary reſource for the firſt year, in which the intereſt will become payable, that there may be no poſſibility of diſappointment to the public creditors, ere there may be an opportunity of providing for any deficiency, which the experiment may diſcover. This will accordingly be attended to.

The proper appropriation of the funds provided, and to be provided, ſeems next to offer itſelf to conſideration.

On this head the Secretary would propoſe, that the duties on diſtilled ſpirits ſhould be applied, in the firſt inſtance, to the payment of the intereſt of the foreign debt.

That reſerving out of the reſidue of thoſe duties an annual ſum of ſix hundred thouſand dollars, for the current ſervice of the United States; the ſurplus, together with the product of the other duties, be applied to the payment of the intereſt on the new loan, by an appropriation, co-extenſive with the duration of the debt.

And that if any part of the debt ſhould remain unſubſcribed, the exceſs of the revenue be divided among the creditors of the unſubſcribed part, by a temporary diſpoſition; with a limitation, however, to four per cent.

It will hardly have been unnoticed, that the Secretary has been thus far ſilent on the ſubject of the poſt-office. The reaſon is, that he has had in view the application of the revenue ariſing from that ſource, to the purpoſes of a ſinking fund. The poſt-maſter-general gives it as his opinion, that the immediate product of it, upon a proper arrangement, would probably be not leſs than one hundred thouſand dollars. And from its nature, with good management, it muſt be a growing, and will be likely to become a conſiderable fund. The poſt-maſter-general is now engaged in preparing a plan,* which will be the foundation of a propoſition for a new arrangement of the eſtabliſhment. This, and ſome other points relative to the ſubject referred to the Secretary, he begs leave to reſerve for a future report.

Perſuaded as the Secretary is, that the proper funding of the preſent debt will render it a national bleſſing: Yet he is ſo far from acceding to the poſition, in the latitude in which it is ſometimes laid down, that "public debts are public benefits," a poſition inviting to prodigality, and liable to dangerous abuſe,—that he ardently wiſhes to ſee it incorporated, as a fundamental maxim, in the ſyſtem of public credit of the United States, that the creation of debt ſhould always be accompanied with the means of extinguiſhment. This he regards as the true ſecret for rendering public credit immortal. And he preſumes, that it is difficult to conceive a ſituation, in which there may not be an adherence to the maxim. At leaſt he feels an unfeigned ſolicitude, that this may be attempted by the United States, and that they may commence their meaſures for the eſtabliſhment of credit, with the obſervance of it.

Under this impreſſion, the Secretary propoſes, that the nett product of the poſt-office, to a ſum not exceeding one million of dollars, be veſted in commiſſioners, to conſiſt of the Vice-Preſident of the United States or Preſident of the Senate, the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Chief Juſtice, Secretary of the Treaſury and Attorney-General of the United States, for the time being, in truſt, to be applied, by them, or any three of them, to the diſcharge of the exiſting public debt, either by purchaſes of ſtock in the market, or by payments on account of the principal, as ſhall appear to them moſt adviſeable, in conformity to the public engagements; to continue ſo veſted, until the whole of the debt ſhall be diſcharged.

As an additional expedient for effecting a reduction of the debt, and for other purpoſes which will be mentioned, the Secretary would further propoſe that the ſame commiſſioners be authoriſed, with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States, to borrow, on their credit, a ſum, not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, to be applied,

Firſt. To the payment of the intereſt and inſtalments of the foreign debt, to the end of the preſent year, which will require 3,491 923 dollars, and 46 cents.

Secondly. To the payment of any deficiency which may happen in the product of the funds provided for paying the intereſt of the domeſtic debt.

Thirdly. To the effecting a change in the form of ſuch part of the foreign debt, as bears an intereſt of 5 per cent. It is conceived, that, for this purpoſe, a new loan, at a lower intereſt, may be combined with other expedients. The remainder of this part of the debt, after paying the inſtalments, which will accrue in the courſe of 1790, will be 3,888 888 dollars, and 81 cents.

Fourthly. To the purchaſe of the public debt at the price it ſhall bear in the market, while it continues below its true value. This meaſure, which would be, in the opinion of the Secretary, highly diſhonorable to the government, if it were to precede a proviſion for funding the debt, would become altogether unexceptionable, after that had been made. Its effect would be in favor of the public creditors, as it would tend to raiſe the value of ſtock. And all the difference between its true value, and the actual price, would be ſo much clear gain to the public. The payment of foreign intereſt on the capital to be borrowed for this purpoſe, ſhould that be a neceſſary conſequence, would not, in the judgment of the Secretary, be a good objection to the meaſure. The ſaving by the operation would be itſelf a ſufficient indemnity; and the employment of that capital, in a country ſituated like this, would much more than compenſate for it. Beſides, if the government does not undertake this operation, the ſame inconvenience, which the objection in queſtion ſuppoſes, would happen in another way, with a circumſtance of aggravation. As long, at leaſt, as the debt ſhall continue below its proper value, it will be an object of ſpeculation to foreigners, who will not only receive the intereſt upon what they purchaſe, and remit it abroad, as in the caſe of the loan, but will reap the additional profit of the difference in value. By the government's entering into competition with them, it will not only reap a part of this profit itſelf, but will contract the extent, and leſſen the extra profit of foreign purchaſes. That competition will accelerate the riſe of ſtock, and whatever greater rate this obliges foreigners to pay for what they purchaſe, is ſo much clear ſaving to the nation. In the opinion of the Secretary, and contrary to an idea which is not without patrons, it ought to be the policy of the government to raiſe the value of ſtock to its true ſtandard as faſt as poſſible.

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* *See Schedule I.*

* *This plan, ſince the framing of this report, has been received, and will be, ſhortly, ſubmitted.*

When it arrives to that point, foreign ſpeculations (which, till then, muſt be deemed pernicious, further than as they ſerve to bring it to that point) will become beneficial. Their money laid out in this country, upon our agricultrue, commerce and manufactures, will produce much more to us, than the income they will receive from it.

The Secretary contemplates the application of this money, through the medium of a national bank, for which, with the permiſſion of the Houſe, he will ſubmit a plan in the courſe of the ſeſſion.

The Secretary now proceeds, in the laſt place, to offer to the conſideration of the Houſe his ideas of the ſteps which ought, at the preſent ſeſſion, to be taken, towards the aſſumption of the ſtate debts.

Theſe are briefly, that concurrent reſolutions of the two Houſes, with the approbation of the Preſident, be entered into, declaring in ſubſtance,

That the United States do aſſume, and will at the firſt ſeſſion in the year 1791 provide, on the ſame terms with the preſent debt of the United States, for all ſuch part of the debts of the reſpective ſtates, or any of them, as ſhall, prior to the firſt day of January in the ſaid year 1791, be ſubſcribed towards a loan to the United States, upon the principles of either of the plans, which ſhall have been adopted by them, for obtaining a re-loan of their preſent debt.

Provided, that the proviſion to be made as aforeſaid ſhall be ſuſpended, with reſpect to the debt, of any ſtate, which may have exchanged the ſecurities of the United States for others iſſued by itſelf, until the whole of the ſaid ſecurities ſhall either be re-exchanged, or ſurrendered to the United States.

And provided alſo, that the intereſt upon the debt aſſumed be computed to the end of the year 1791; and that the intereſt to be paid by the United States commence on the firſt day of January, 1792.

That the amount of the debt of each ſtate ſo aſſumed and provided for, be charged to ſuch ſtate in account with the United States, upon the ſame principles upon which it ſhall be lent to the United States.

That ſubſcriptions be opened for reciving loans of the ſaid debts at the ſame times and places, and under the like regulations, as ſhall have been preſcribed in relation to the debt of the United States.

The Secretary has now compleated the objects which he propoſed to himſelf to compriſe in the preſent report. He has, for the moſt part, omitted details, as well to avoid fatiguing the attention of the Houſe, as becauſe more time would have been deſirable even to digeſt the general principles of the plan. If theſe ſhould be found right, the particular modifications will readily ſuggeſt themſelves in the progreſs of the work.

The Secretary, in the views which have directed his purſuit of the ſubject, has been influenced, in the firſt place, by the conſideration, that his duty, from the very terms and reſolution of the Houſe, obliged him to propoſe what appeared to him an adequate proviſion for the ſupport of the public credit, adapted at the ſame time to the real circumſtances of the United States; and in the next, by the reflection, that meaſures which will not bear the teſt of future unbiaſſed examination, can neither be productive of individual reputation, nor (which is of much greater conſequence) public honor, or advantage.

Deeply impreſſed, as the Secretary is, with a full and deliberate conviction that the eſtabliſhment of public credit, upon the baſis of a ſatisfactory proviſion for the public debt, is, under the preſent circumſtances of this country, the true deſideratum towards relief from individual and national embarraſſments; that without it, theſe embarraſſments will be likely to preſs ſtill more ſeverely upon the community---He cannot but indulge an anxious wiſh, that an effectual plan for that purpoſe may, during the preſent ſeſſion, be the reſult of the united wiſdom of the legiſlature.

He is fully convinced, that it is of the greateſt importance that no further delay ſhould attend the making of the requiſite proviſion; not only becauſe it will give a better impreſſion of the good faith of the country, and will bring earlier relief to the creditors; both which circumſtances are of great moment to public credit; but becauſe the advantages to the community, from raiſing ſtock, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to its natural value, will be incomparably greater, than any that can reſult from its continuance below that ſtandard. No profit, which could be derived from purchaſes in the market, on account of government, to any practicable extent, would be an equivalent for the loſs, which would be ſuſtained by the purchaſes of foreigners at a low value. Not to repeat, that governmental purchaſes, to be honorable, ought to be preceded by a proviſion. Delay, by diſſeminating doubt, would ſink the price of ſtock; and as the temptation to foreign ſpeculations, from the lowneſs of the price, would be too great to be neglected, millions would probably be loſt to the United States. All which is humbly ſubmitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

[The Schedules, &c. referred to in the Report, will appear in a future paper.]

* * *

Bucks County, January 14, 1790.

For SALE,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of *Joſeph Milnor*, deceaſed,

A Valuable PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, near Trenton Ferry, bounded by the Ferry tract, the tract on which the Delaware works are erected, land of Robert Kirkbride and others, containing 240 acres, of which 30 are meadow, 120 arable land, and the remainder excellent timber; there are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a frame houſe adjoining, with kitchen and out-houſes, barn, ſtables, cow-houſes and hay-houſe; there is alſo a large orchard of the beſt grafted fruit; the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the 9th of April next. For terms of payment, and further particulars, enquire of NATHAN FIELD, in Philadelphia, or the Subſcribers, near the premiſes.

MAHLON MILLER, }
SAMUEL MOON, } Execut.
¶ MOSES MOON, }

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Firſt Day of APRIL next,

A FARM in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, adjoining the great road to Briſtol, and fronting the river Delaware, and 14 miles from this city, containing about 112 acres of land, a large proportion of which is good meadow, and is chiefly under good cedar poſt and rail fence; there is a large orchard on the premiſes, containing near 400 trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and now in its prime for bearing; a large and elegant brick houſe, 3 ſtories high, near 50 feet front, two brick kitchens adjoining the ſame, a part of which will be lett with the farm, two large barns, one of ſtone, the other frame, and ſufficient to contain a large quantity of hay, grain, &c. alſo two large gardens, in one of which there is a fine aſparagus bed. The ſoil is good. There will alſo be lett with the farm, a number of milch cows, ſheep, hogs, &c. None need apply, but ſuch as can be well recommended for honeſty, induſtry and ſobriety. For further particulars, apply to JOHN DUFFIELD, in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Philad. January 12, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on the Eleventh Day of February next, on the Premiſes,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, twelve miles from Philadelphia, containing about 200 acres of excellent lime ſtone Land, 50 or 60 acres of which are woodland, 20 acres of good meadow, and the remainder good plough land; thereon are erected a good ſtone dwelling, with four rooms on a floor, a large ſtone barn, with ſtables on each ſide, a large ſtone cow houſe, corn houſe and other out-houſes, and a large apple orchard; there are on ſaid place, a lime kiln, with plenty of lime ſtone of the beſt quality, the property of Jonathan Robeſon, deceaſed. The terms of ſale will be made known on ſaid day.

§ PETER ROBESON, Executor.

A Silver Watch loſt.

ABOUT the 23d of December laſt the ſubſcriber, hearing a Boy had fallen into the river from Bickley's wharff, he went directly to the place and ſaw the boy ſinking; he laid his watch on the wharff, immediately jumped into the river, and happily ſaved the boy's life, but when he came on ſhore his watch was gone; Maker's name J. Stokes, London, No. 1034. Whoever will return ſaid watch to the owner, or give information ſo that he may get it again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ISAAC WAINWRIGHT.

All Watchmakers and others are deſired to ſtop the ſame, if offered for ſale. January 16, 1790.

Plaſter of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subſcriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the ſign of the Buck on the old Lancaſter road, and to be ſold at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel. Purchaſers may be aſſured it is the genuine French Plaſter. Perſons living in the back counties may be ſupplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the ſign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, both living on the Lancaſter road. Gentlemen purchaſing the ſtone may have it manufactured at ſaid place, on the moſt reaſonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about three weeks ago, A Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, ſings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baſkets. Had on, when he went away, a brown ſhort jacket with light coloured ſleeves, and overhalls of the ſame, a pair of new ſhoes, a coarſe ſhirt, and an old wool hat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jerſies, and will probably try to paſs for a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Jan. 16, 1790. t.f. FRANCIS LEE.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 10th inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, a natural trotter, in good order, about 14 hands high, 13 years old, a large ſtar in his forehead, and ſnip on his noſe, his off hind foot white, and has ſome white on his back, occaſioned by the ſaddle, branded on his near ſhoulder with the letters I. S. and has a buſhy ſwitch tail. Whoever brings ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, and ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to conviction, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Horſe, and FIFTY SHILLINGS for the thief, paid by

January 12, 1790. † WILLIAM SIMPSON,

Eight Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Abraham Smith, who kept ſtore in Lower Socomy townſhip, Northampton county, proved his books before Chriſtopher Waggoner, Eſq; in ſaid townſhip, and gave a power of attorney on the ſame to the ſubſcriber, before Richard Backhouſe, Eſq; of Durham townſhip, Bucks county; the ſaid Smith afterwards came and obtained the ſaid book, and carried it away in a fraudulent manner. Whoever ſecures ſaid Smith, with the book, in any goal, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JASPER FAVEYAN.

January 16, 1790.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, on Wedneſday, the 13th inſtant, an indented ſervant boy, named JACOB EMLIN, aged 15 or 16 years, well grown for his age, of a dark complexion, with ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a home made ſailor jacket of thick light coloured cloth, with metal buttons, and lined with ſtriped linſey, very dirty leather breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, almoſt new ſhoes, and metal buckles; has been uſed to houſe work: He took off with him a likely Mare, about 14 and a half hands high, half blooded, of a deep ſorrel colour, and much white in her face, her mane and tail of a lightiſh colour, trots and canters, and moves gay. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy and mare, and gives information thereof, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, or for the mare only, SIX DOLLARS, paid by

Jan. 15, 1790. ¶ PHINEAS CARLL.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at the three mile Run, Germantown road, on the 12th of this month, a ſmall black HORSE, about 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

December 19, 1789, § JOHN WEISS.

Bucks County, January 6, 1790.

WHEREAS the eſtate of Samuel Biles, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to this Commonwealth, the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſaid county, hereby gives notice, that a part of the real eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Biles, ſituate in Southampton townſhip, in the ſaid county of Bucks, bounded on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Trenton, and land of the widow Biles and others, containing 16 acres of land, whereon are erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, and other improvements, will be ſold by public vendue on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the eighth of February next. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, and the other three fourths in thirty days, or the premiſes will again revert to the Commonwealth, and the bidder liable to forfeit one fourth part of the purchaſe money. And purſuant to law all claimants of the ſaid premiſes, and creditors of the ſaid Samuel Biles, are requred to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof.

4w. † GEORGE WALL, Agent.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a run away Negroe Man, named SMART, the property of Zachariah Harris, of the Delaware ſtate. His Maſter is hereby notified to take him away in two weeks from this date, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1790.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the firſt day of the Third Month next (March)

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of Joſiah Haines, of the townſhip and county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, containing about three hundred and fifty acres of land, near one hundred of which is well timbered, the remainder is well proportioned with cleared upland and meadow, and will admit of great improvement, being very completely fenced with cedar rails, and is well watered. There are on ſaid farm, a large two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen, barn, and other good convenient out houſes, orchards and cherry trees, all which may be ſeen by viewing the ſame. Pleaſantly ſituate about three miles from Burlington, and four from Mount-Holly. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to the widow on the place, or to

CALEB HAINES, or) Executors.
† THOMAS BISPHAN,)

N. B. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately after purchaſe.

Salem, New-Jerſey, December 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, at public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of February next, on the premiſes, All the Moveable and Real Eſtate of Whitten Cripps, Eſq; Sheriff of the county of Salem, conſiſting of, one horſe and ſome cattle, 150 acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, &c. thereon; likewiſe 100 acres of marſh, oppoſite to the ſaid farm; alſo 100 acres of marſh, lying on Mill-creek, joining lands of Francis Redſtreak and others; alſo 200 acres, more or leſs, in the townſhip of Manington, joining lands of Job Shrieve and others; late the property of Whitten Cripps, Eſq; Sheriff of the county of Salem; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of Thomas Sinnickſon, Eſq; Collector of the county of Salem, and to be ſold, by

¶ EDWARD SIDDON, Coroner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

REGISTER'S-OFFICE, January 5. 1790.

SOME miſapprehenſion having ariſen relative to the payment of intereſt on certificates iſſued from this office: NOTICE is hereby given, That Indents for intereſt will be paid as uſual on the regiſtered debt to the 31ſt day of December, 1787; and alſo, that new Certificates continue to iſſue from this office in exchange for cancelled Loan-Office and Final Settlement Certificates.

By Order of the Secretary of the Treaſury,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Regiſter.

[The ſeveral Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to give this notice a place in their reſpective papers.]

To be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 1ſt of February, at Roger Kirk's mill, in Weſt Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of John Anderſon, deceaſed,

A TRACT of Land, containing 107 acres and an half, ſituated on a branch of Kiſhicoqualis-creek, in Cumberland county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, bounded by lands of John Reed and others. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by WILLIAM ALLEN, Executor.

IN CHANCERY, *Nov.* 19, 1789.

ON the application of the Truſtees of William Hopper, of Queen Anne county, the firſt day of April next is limited and appointed by the Chancellor for the creditors of ſaid William Hopper to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid Truſtees, that the ſame may on that day be liquidated and adjuſted, due notice thereof to be publiſhed in Mr. Goddard's news-paper, and Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers news-paper in *Pennſylvania*, and by advertiſements ſet up at the court-houſe door, and at other public places in the ſaid county of Queen Anne. 6t

Teſt. SAM. HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. C. C.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the gaol of this county about the middle of September laſt, a mulatto fellow, named Bob, the property of the ſubſcriber; had on a green jacket with ſleeves, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt and trowſers, and took with him a claret coloured coat, a pair of corduroy breeches, and a round hat; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, and ſtrong made. Whoeve takes up ſaid mulatto and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM TOD.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off. Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, Dec. 24, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

BOOKSELLER, the Corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

(Price one eighth of a Dollar)

A SERMON,

On the Parable of the Unjuſt Steward:

Preached at Briſtol, November 1ſt, 1789.

By the Reverend JOHN ANDREWS, D. D.

Rector of St. James's, Briſtol, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Thetf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

To be SOLD,

A MILL and PLANTATION, on Sandy Run, near Whitemarſh church, in the county of Montgomery, containing about 95 acres of limeſtone land, a good part thereof watered meadow; the ſtream is remarkably conſtant. For terms apply to JOHN LARDNER, or JOHN LITLE, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Richard Rue*, late of Middletown townſhip, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted by

Jan. 11, 1790. ANTHONY RUE,) Adminiſtrators.
† LEWIS RUE,)

Printed by HALL *and* SELLERS.

Electing Committee---Thomas Harriſon, Caleb Atmore, John Todd, Joſeph Budd, James Whiteall, Thomas Armat, John Olden, John Warner, John Kaighn, Jacob Shoemaker, Nathan Boys.

Committee of Correſpondence---James Pemberton, Richard Wells, Rev. William Rogers, Caleb Lownes, Dr. Griffitts, Tench Coxe, C. Wiſtar.

Treaſurer---James Star.

The ſhip Carliſle, Captain Brydon, from this port, arrived at Montego-Bay the 20th of November laſt, in 19 days.

The ſhip Counteſs of Hopeton, Paton; brig Mary, M'Iver, and brig Loyal Ann, Haylander, from this port, arrived at Kingſton, (Jamaica) about the 5th December.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

MUCH has been ſaid, we are told, by the Secretary of the Federal Treaſury, in his report, in favor of the neceſſity of ſupporting *public credit*. But public credit cannot exiſt, at the expence of public and private *juſtice*. The Congreſs owe the balance of the certificates, above 2/6 in the pound, to their army. To gain a character, therefore, they commit a flagrant act of injuſtice. And with whom is this character to be gained? With Speculators, and Britiſh and Dutch Brokers. But with whom will it be loſt? With their army, with the beſt whigs in the union, and with half the widows and orphans in the United States. But why do they attempt to reſtore their national character by *halves*? By redeeming their certificates at their nominal value, and not making up the loſſes ſuſtained by widows and orphans by their paper money, they reſemble a girl, who comes forward in a white ſheet to do penance for a *ſecond* baſtard, without aſking pardon of God and the congregation for her *firſt* breach of chaſtity. Public credit, therefore, at the expence of public and private juſtice, is folly and wickedneſs. The words are mere jingle, calculated only to catch weak people. But further, the propoſed funding ſyſtem is groſly oppreſſive upon the poor ſoldiers and officers of the American army. They muſt all pay taxes, to raiſe their certificates to their full value in the hands of the purchaſers of them. Now is this right? It certainly is not. For then, inſtead of being paid by the United States for their ſervices, or for their limbs, they are brought in debt to them: That is, an officer received a certificate of 200*l.* inſtead of 1000*l.* from them, and pays perhaps half the balance in taxes, for the benefit of the man to whom he ſold it. Such injuſtice and oppreſſion may be coloured over with fine words; but there is a time coming, when the pen of hiſtory will detect and expoſe the folly of the arguments in favor of the propoſed funding ſyſtem, as well as its iniquity. Inſtead of diſgracing our country, by treating our army with ſo much ingratitude and injuſtice, it would be far better to double the public debt, by paying the ſoldier and the Speculator the ſame ſum.

The Congreſs under the old confederation, after having paid their army in depreciated paper money, made up to them the difference afterwards in what they called depreciation certificates. Shall the Congreſs under the new government deny them the ſame juſtice, by refuſing to pay them the difference between two ſhillings and ſix-pence and twenty ſhillings? ---Or ſhall they do worſe---Shall they pay it to men who never earned it, and who have already received an intereſt on their purchaſes equal to the ſum they coſt them?

Should the balance ſtill due to our army be paid to them, it would ſpread money through every county and townſhip of the United States. If it is paid to the ſpeculators, all the caſh of the United States will ſoon center in our cities, and afterwards in England and Holland.

By the propoſed funding ſyſtem the intereſt of the original certificate holder is reduced to four per cent. Now is this juſt?--- To take forty ſhillings a year from the juſt gains of one man, and add ten pounds a year to the unjuſt gains of another?--- -Is not this ſelling Juſtice---and the United States---at public vendue, to the higheſt bidder?

A FARMER.

THE OBSERVER—No. XIII.

Our national happineſs muſt depend on the perfection of our union.

DIVIDE *and govern*, was the policy of Great Britain to keep the Americans in ſubjection, before our emancipation from her authority; and it is now the policy of thoſe who wiſh to embarraſs our councils and defeat the general government. The ſucceſs of this artifice is manifeſt from the ſtrange conceptions of each other, entertained by the inhabitants in the extremes of the United States, before our happy revolution. An intercourſe in war and policy has done much to remove theſe prejudices of ignorance, and we find that an American, whether he were born in New-Hampſhire or Carolina, is a reaſonable being, is capable of friendſhip and honeſty, and if he be decently treated will return the civility. Ignorance of this ſubject is now ſo far removed, that when I hear any one diſſeminating prejudices againſt a diſtant part of the union, or endeavouring to prove an irreconcileable oppoſition of intereſts, I immediately ſuſpect his heart of a political poiſon; and that a miſchievous deſign againſt the government, rather than ignorance of men, is his motive to aſperſe.

If there be any who cannot dilate their affections and policy beyond our ancient colonial juriſdictions, they ought immediately to quit the country, and ſeek an inſular ſituation, where rocks and waves may be an unchangeable boundary to their brotherly love---for ſuch, our parent iſle will be a happy retreat, where a charity and national ſyſtem of three hundred miles in dimenſion will over-reach the limits of territory.

We often ſpeak of the union---this union now ſubſiſts in theory, and to make it permanent muſt be in feeling and in practice---it muſt riſe ſuperior to local attachments and boundary lines, to the intereſts and deſigns of a party---and muſt graſp the whole. In the policy of a nation the little paſſions ought to have no concern. In the home-bred labourer, who ſuppoſes his own diſtrict to approach near the extreme limits of human habitation, we forgive the narrow apprehenſion and its conſequences; but in a lawgiver of his country, or in any public officer, we mark the weakneſs, and pity him, as a man whoſe mind is leſs than his employment.

Gentlemen, who poſſeſs delegated power, ought not to forget the particular intereſts of their conſtituents; but this part may be over acted---a thouſand queſtions of oppoſite intereſt may be invented by a ſmall degree of ſagacity; to heal, and not aggravate the oppoſition, marks a great politician---to adopt a pervading ſyſtem, in which ſacrifices made by any part of the union ſhall be compenſated by equivalent benefits, is the work of a ſkilful lawgiver. A deſire of popularity in their own ſmall diſtricts, with ſome, prove a temptation to be very curious in diſcovering local intereſts; this may ſucceed for a time, but, as the motive is not the moſt honorable, muſt in the end defeat the very purpoſes, which it was deſigned to promote.

In a country of free electors, where all have ſome property, there is a worthy pride on this ſubject; thoſe are moſt reſpected, who unite an œconomical care of the people's intereſt with a magnitude of mind commenſurate to national purpoſes. A good ſubject had rather loſe a few pence annually, than to hear it ſaid his repreſentative is a man of little and ſelfiſh views.

In the galleries of the State Legiſlatures, I have often obſerved the feelings of every ſpectator wounded, by the riſing of a member to give information, *that the meaſure is againſt the intereſt of his town or county, and therefore he muſt oppoſe it*.

The influence of example is great! We have ſanguine expectations, that the magnanimity and enlarged national views, manifeſted by *all* the gentlemen of our general repreſentation, in their laſt ſeſſion, will have a ſalutary effect on the feelings of thoſe, who legiſlate for the particular States.---When we remember that *every* mind was ſuperior to territorial prepoſſeſſions, and enlarged as the empire to which they give law!---When we reflect, how they conſidered themſelves acting for a nation, and not for a ſingle State; and that they were not known even to name their own ancient dominions, leſt it ſhould be conſtrued into an anti-national meaning! When we obſerve that the ſpirit of conceſſion brightened to the very cloſe of their meeting, and ſhone with moſt dazzling luſtre on the queſtion of *a permanent ſeat for government*; we are ſurpriſed by ſuch ſuperiority of human weakneſs!---Such examples muſt be powerful on the feeling of every ſtate!----From this moment, a patriotiſm not confined to little limits will inſpire our State councils!---And every informed citizen will conſider himſelf a ſubject, not of one, but of the United States!

The final adjuſtment of the revenue ſyſtem is a ſubject more expoſed, than any other, to the intruſion of local views and ancient prepoſſeſſions. Both rulers and people muſt expect to ſacrifice ſome feelings, which were pardonable in our old ſtate of ſeparation; but in our new ſtate of union are wholly unfit. The man cannot be a good ſubject, who, on a propoſition of public meaſures, firſt enquires within himſelf, will this work be an excluſive advantage to my own town, county, or ſtate; with this ſpirit he will be for ever grumbling at imaginary wrongs, and his brain will be diſtracted with political phantoms, which have no exiſtence but in his own jealouſy and ſelfiſhneſs.

Either break the chain of union, and let every part get what it may in the general wreck of property and honor, or make the union as real, as it is oſtenſible; and the only way for this is, to be one in legiſlation, in a judiciary ſyſtem, in finance, in public funds, and in the manner of taxation and forming a national revenue. If in this great republic, there are to be thirteen treaſury departments, each jealous of the other, and armed with ſuch hoſtile cunning as the ſeveral States can produce, and all of them *moſt jealous* of the general treaſury: If every State is to have a plan of revenue from trade and buſineſs, artfully calculated to entrap its neighbours: If each State is to have a ſeparate debt, for which they muſt provide, by means the moſt anti-national in their operation; certainly our union cannot be perfected.

Demagogues and men of diſhoneſt principles, but popular views, will take occaſion, from the diſorder, to diſſeminate the ſeeds of contention between the States ---the low paſſions of the people will be kept alive, and in the hour of paſſion they will ſubmit to ſuch State meaſures, as in the end muſt rob them of prodigious property; for it is not poſſible for the ſeveral States to provide for our debt, in ſo œconomical a manner, as it may be done by the united power. The old method of requiſition on the States hath been found futile in the extreme; and for Congreſs, in taxing the States, to have a motly proceſs adapted to the ſeveral modes of aſſeſſing and collecting now uſed in each, will keep alive ſuſpicions of partiality; and prevent order, regularity, and a ſimiliarity of decrees in the higher departments of the treaſury. Uniformity in the manner of taxing and collecting through the whole, I conſider as a principal ſtep towards the perfection of our union; and to be uniform, the ſyſtem of the United States muſt overlook all local cuſtoms, and ſtand on its own baſis---it muſt adopt a ſimple proceſs, which may be underſtood by every kind of people in the union; and ſuch I conceive is the propoſition of a land-tax, which I have heretofore made.

There is nothing in the circumſtances, either of the eaſtern, middle or ſouthern States, which, in the opinion of an impartial mind, ought to militate againſt a plan of ſimilar operation through the whole. People may have their jealouſies; while the States were in treaty with each other it was neceſſary to bear with them; now we are one people, have a right to the ſame treatment, and all jealouſy ought to be done away.

* * *

*** Repeated Demands having been made for the Impoſt due on Bonds to the State, and as yet without effect----NOTICE is therefore given, that unleſs the ſame are forthwith paid off, the judgments will be entered up. It is hoped, and earneſtly requeſted, that due Attention will be given to the above --as the Parties indebted, or the Collector, muſt account with the State on the Firſt of February next.

The *New Brewery*, at the

corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readineſs to deliver to thoſe who pleaſe to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1790. 12 t.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES BICKHAM, late of Lancaſter borough, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement. GEORGE BICKHAM, Executor.

WHEREAS the Copartnerſhip of *Brown & Shortall* expires the firſt of March next enſuing, and will then diſſolve. They therefore deſire all thoſe who are indebted to them to be ſpeedy in making payment, and any that have any demands againſt them, to bring in their accounts for payment. But they in particular give notice to thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding, that if they do not call and pay, or give ſatisfactory ſecurty, in ten or fifteen days at furtheſt from this date, they will be dealt with as the law directs. BROWN & SHORTALL.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1790. †2w

Eaſton, Northampton county, January 14, 1790.

IN purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of PETER KACHLEIN, Eſq; late of Eaſton, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the deceaſed's late dwelling-houſe, on the 31ſt day of March next, the following eſtate late of ſaid deceaſed, viz.

A Griſt Mill, containing three pair of ſtones, one pair French burrs, ſituate on Lehitton, or Buſhkill creek, near Eaſton, and within a quarter of a mile of Delaware river, with 13 acres of land thereto belonging, on which is a good bearing orchard, the mill houſe is of ſtone, 75 feet front, 34 feet deep, and 3 ſtories high, the works in excellent order and partly new, there are on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, a kitchen ſeparate from the houſe, with a pump at the door, a ſtone barn, ſtables, &c.

A tract of land, all cleared, adjoininig the above land, containing 58 acres, being part of the out-lots of ſaid town.

A tract of Wood-land, containing 98 acres.

Ditto of ditto, containing about 11 acres.

Ditto of ditto, part meadow, containing about 15 acres.

The laſt three tracts lie within a mile of the mill tract, and are all patented.

A tract of land, ſituate in Cheſnut-hill townſhip, in ſaid county, containing about 150 acres, part improved.

A tract of land, ſituate on the eaſt branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county, containing 306 acres, for which there is a patent.

Notice is alſo hereby given to thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, to make payment without delay, to ſave ſuits; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement.

PETER SHNYDER,
JOHN YOUNG,
CHRISTOPHER HARTZEL. } Executors.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of February next, at 6 o'clock in the evening. A certain two ſtory Brick Houſe and Kitchen, and Lot or Piece of Ground ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, containing in front about 20 feet, and in length or depth 60 feet; bounded on the eaſt by a meſſuage and ground of Joſeph Falconer, on the weſt by ground of John Wood, on the ſouth by Shippen-ſtreet, and on the north by ground of Edward Shippen, Eſq; ſubject to the payment of a proportional part of a yearly rent-charge of £9 10 0. ſterling; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John Parks (Mariner) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To be SOLD *by public Vendue*,

PURSUANT to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of the Widow Black, deceaſed, on Monday, the 15th of February next enſuing, at one o'clock, in Middletown townſhip, Delaware county, a tract of land, containing 66 acres, of which are ſix acres of good watered meadow, and a quantity of wood-land; likewiſe a houſe and barn, and an excellent ſpring of water convenient to the houſe. Alſo the fourth part of an undivided tract, containing 40 acres, with excellent buildings thereon. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

HUGH GORLEY and)
WILLS HEMPHILL,) Executors.

Philad. January 23, 1790. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

On Tueſday, the 9th of February, near the premiſes, by the ſubſcriber, in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county.

A TRACT of Land in ſaid townſhip, containing about 70 acres, on the Sweeds Ford and Manatawny roads, 2 miles from Norriſtown. On the premiſes are a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone barn and ſheds, a well of good water and pump in it, by the door, a good young bearing orchard of different fruit, the plough land good, 10 acres of good watered meadow and 15 acres good woodland, it has been occupied for a tavern and ſtore for many years paſt, and as good a ſtand as any in the ſettlement. Poſſeſſion will be given the 8th day of April, and a good title to the purchaſer. Likewiſe at the ſame time will be ſold, that elegant covering Horſe GOLDEN PIPPIN, imported from England, when a colt, and now riſing 6 years old, 15½ hands high, a dark ſorrel, trots well, fit for ſaddle or harneſs, and allowed by good judges to be a capital horſe, alſo, a yoke of oxen well matched, 4 years old, a good four horſe waggon and a ſtrong cart. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, which will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on ſaid day.

Jan. 18, 1790. JOHN WENTZ.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 16th of January 1790, from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, an apprentice boy, a tanner by trade, named CHARLES ELLICK, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a light complexion, and coarſe featured; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coatee and waiſtcoat, and blue trowſers, and took with him a light coloured ſurtout coat, belonging to his maſter. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking in ſome of the bad houſes in the ſuburbs of the city. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy, and ſecures him in the gaol or work houſe in the city of Philadelphia, ſo that he may be puniſhed according to his deſerts, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES ENGLE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him off, or any perſon from harbouring him, at their peril. ¶

To be Let, *or* Sold *upon eaſy terms*,

A SMALL FARM, near Frankford, containing between 40 and 50 acres of land, 10 acres of which are meadow, there are on ſaid farm a ſmall ſtone houſe, a frame barn and ſtable, a ſtone ſpring houſe, a thriving young orchard of grafted apple trees, and a large garden encloſed with a board and palliſade fence. To a *purchaſer*, of the above farm, a credit will be given for half the price of it, for ſeveral years, upon paying intereſt. To a *tenant*, the rent will be taken in produce at the market price. Enquire of MATTHEW M'CONNELL, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1789.

Eſtabliſhment of the Poſt Coaches for the year 1790.

THE EASTERN MAIL

Will ſet out on Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Fridays } At half paſt eight o'clock, A. M.

And from the firſt of May to the firſt of November,
Will arrive on Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays } At one o'clock, P. M.

And from the firſt of November to the firſt of May, on the ſame days, at three, P. M.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL

Will ſet out on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays } At half paſt ſeven o'clock, A. M.

And arrive on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays } At four o'clock, P. M.

From the firſt of May to the firſt of November,

The MAIL *for the* Eaſtern Shore *of* Maryland

Will ſet out on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays } At ſeven o'clock, A. M.

And arrive on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays } At four o'clock, P. M.

And from the firſt of November to the firſt of May,
Will ſet out on Mondays and Fridays) At ſeven o'clock, A. M.
And arrive on Tueſdays and Saturdays) At four o'clock, P. M.

The Weſtern Mail for Lancaſter, York-Town, Carliſle, Shippenſburg, Chamberſburg, Bedford and Pittſburg, will cloſe on *Thurſday*, the 7th January, at ſunſet, and afterwards on every ſecond *Thurſday* thro' the year, and will arrive on the next *Thurſday Morning*. A Mail for Lancaſter will cloſe every *Thurſday Evening* at ſunſet, and will arrive on every *Thurſday Morning*.

As there are ſeveral places of the ſame name in the United States, the Merchants and others are requeſted to be very particular in the direction of their letters, in order to prevent their being wrong ſent; and when letters are not for a *poſt town*, the neareſt poſt-town to the place ought to be mentioned. As the utmoſt punctuality is neceſſary, it is requeſted that letters will be left in due time, otherwiſe they will be detained until next poſt day.

ROBERT PATTON, P. M.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

Authoriſed by Act of Aſſembly, for the SALE of a
Real Eſtate, and a large and valuable Collection of Paintings, Engravings, &c.
Late the property of MR. ROBERT EDGE PINE, deceaſed.

Prizes, No.	*Lots.*		*Value.*	*Total.*
1	1	A lot of ground 71 feet front on Eighth-ſtreet, and 130 feet in depth; on which is erected an elegant new brick houſe 42 feet front by 50 feet deep, completely finiſhed, and well accommodated either for a large family or for a public houſe; a good pump in the yard; a neat garden in the rear of the houſe, and a court-yard in front, - -		5333 30·90
2	1	A lot of ground adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the former, 29 feet front on Eighth-ſtreet, and 130 feet deep - - - - -		1333 30 90
3	1	A fine original allegorical picture, repreſenting the liberty and proſperity of America, 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 10 inches (framed) - - - -		220
4	1	Ditto, repreſenting Mr. Garrick delivering an ode in honour of Shakeſpear, and ſurrounded by Shakeſpear's principal tragic and comic characters. The figure of Mr. Garrick is a real portrait and a ſtriking likeneſs, 8 feet by 7 feet (framed) -		220
5 *to* 8	4	Select ſcenes from Shakeſpear's plays, viz. 1 from the Tempeſt, 2 from King Lear, and 1 from As you like it, 7 feet by 5 feet 8 inches, - - -	170	680
9	1	Scene in the fourth act of Hamlet idem, - - -		160
10	1	Medea and Jaſon, 7 feet 10 inches, by 6 feet 6 inches, - -		85
11	1	A Superb full length Portrait of Mrs. Yates in the character of Medea, 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, highly finiſhed, - - - -		85
12	1	A fine portrait of His Excellency General Waſhington, - -		60
13 *to* 21	9	Venus and Cupid; Sleeping Venus; Scenes from Shakeſpear; Peaſant's Family; Roman Matron; Vertumnus and Pomona; Holy Family; Grecian Lady; different ſizes,	40	360
22 *to* 24	3	The four Seaſons from Roſalba, in crayons, well finiſhed; Small whole length of King George II. and a Peaſant's family - - -	32	96
25 *to* 30	6	Landſcape; Paſtoral Concert; Viſion of St. Helena; General Waſhington; Mad Woman in Chains; Small whole length of K. Geo. II. - -	22	132
31 *to* 39	9	Mr. Garrick reſigning the Stage; L'Allegro from Milton; Fanny in the Maid of the Mill; Head of General Waſhington; Boadicia Britiſh Queen; The Seaſons; Somnus and Cupid; Head of General Waſhington; Small whole length of a Spaniard in proper dreſs, - - - - - - - -	15	135
40 *to* 54	15	Various Portraits; Drawings in Chalk, finely executed; Fancy Pieces, &c. &c. in lots; alſo No. 52, an anatomical Figure in bronze; No. 53, a ſett of Prints of the Spaniſh Armada, bound and finely engraved; and No. 54, a Garden ſcene, -	8	120
55 *to* 66	12	Ditto, Ditto, - - - - - - -	7	84
67 *to* 108	42	Paintings in Oil and Crayons; Fancy Pieces; Fruit and Flowers; Drawings in Chalk; elegant Engravings framed and glazed; Landſcapes; Miniatures, &c. &c. No. 82, a Shagreen caſe, containing 13 antique caſts, - - - -	6	252
109 *to* 118	10	Ditto, Ditto, - - - - - - -	4 60·90	46 60·90
119 *to* 151	33	Heads, Landſcapes, Fancy pieces, &c. - - - -	3	99
152 *to* 501	350	Paintings, Drawings and Prints - - - - -	2	700
502-1100	599	Engravings from celebrated Paintings, - - - -	1 30·90	798 60·90
	1100	Tickets, at Ten Dollars each, - - - - - -		11000

There are no abſolute blanks in this lottery, for it is a lottery of ſale; that is, if any perſon ſhould purchaſe the whole 1100 Tickets, he would receive property equivalent to the price paid for thoſe tickets, rated at a very low valuation; but as theſe tickets will be diſtributed amongſt many hands, and ſome fortunate adventurer will get a valuable houſe and lot for the price of only ten dollars, it follows that many others muſt draw prizes of leſs value than the price paid for a ticket; yet every adventurer will be entitled to a prize.

It is propoſed to draw this lottery on the firſt Monday in May next, or ſooner, if the tickets ſhould be ſooner diſpoſed of.

Tickets, at ten dollars each, may be had of Dr. J. Jones, Mr. John Vaughan, Mr. George Meade, Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq; Mr. Heatly, General Stewart, managers appointed by law; of Mrs, Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, and of ſuch other perſons in the ſeveral States as ſhall hereafter be nominated, of which public notice will be given. N. B. The tickets to be ſold for CASH only.

After the drawing is over, the ticket numbers, with prizes annexed, will be publiſhed, and the aventurers are to ſend for their reſpective prizes at their own expence. The prizes will not be delivered to any perſon but the bearer of the ticket or tickets which may draw them.

N. B. A clear title, free of incumbrance, will be given to the perſon who ſhall draw the prizes No. 1 and 2.

All prizes muſt be demanded within nine months after the drawing is finiſhed.

P. S. It would have been too lengthy an advertiſement for a newſpaper to have particulariſed in this ſcheme all the ſmaller prizes; a compleat catalogue of them may be ſeen at Mrs. PINE's, a copy of which will be lodged with his Excellency the Preſident of the State, as a ſecurity that no alterations will be made in the Numbers the Prizes now bear.

Philadelphia, November 21, 1789.

Propoſals, *for publiſhing by Subſcription,*
By ISAAC COLLINS, in *Trenton,*
The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENTS;
With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index and a Concordance will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

In conſequence of ſubſcriptions received, although far ſhort of the number propoſed, and the encouragement contained in the following extracts, the Editor has ventured to begin the work, under a hope that many more of the citizens of America will patronize it, eſpecially when they are informed Downame's *Concordance,* which is annexed to Eyre and Strahan's London quarto edition of 1772, will be added, without further expence to the ſubſcribers;---and he has determined to riſk ſuch a number of copies as he apprehends will be ſufficient to cover all the ſubſcriptions that may be obtained.

Finding a variety of ſentiments reſpecting the Apocrypha and Notes on the Text, the Editor informs the public, that he is deſirous to comply with the wiſhes of every ſubſcriber, as well as with the directions of the committees of different denominations on this head:---ſubſcribers, therefore, upon timely notice, ſhall be ſupplied with books containing either the Apocrypha or Oſtervald's Notes, or both, or neither---as they chooſe.--- In this ſituation the Editor is under the abſolute neceſſity of throwing Oſtervald's Notes at the end of the book, ſubject to ſuch additional expence as ſhall be agreed upon by the committee hereafter mentioned.

" *Meeting for Sufferings, Philad.* 19*th Third Month,* 1789.

" *Propoſals for printing, by ſubſcription, an approved correct edition of the Old and New Teſtaments, with the Apocrypha and Marginal Notes, in a neat quarto volume, being now ſubmitted to the conſideration of this meeting by the Printer Iſaac Collins of Trenton: This undertaking being a matter of very intereſting concernment and ſuch an edition as therein propoſed appearing likely to be uſeful and much wanted; on a deliberate and weighty attention to theſe conſiderations, it is the united ſenſe of the meeting, that it be recommended to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends to encourage the work by appointing committees to procure ſubſcriptions agreeably to the tenor of ſaid propoſals, and forwarding to this meeting liſts of the ſubſcriptions obtained as early as may be, in order that a ſuitable appointment may be made for the aſſiſtance of the printer in attending to the correctneſs of the work. The Clerk is directed to furniſh the Printer with a copy of this minute, to be printed and diſtributed with the propoſals.*

" *Extract from the Minutes,*

" *JOHN DRINKER, Clerk.*"

Extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philad. May 25, 1789.

" *The General Aſſembly, conſidering the importance of preſerving faithful and correct impreſſions of the Holy Scriptures; and as Mr. Collins, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey, propoſes to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments, and wiſhes the countenance and ſupport of all denominations of chriſtians---*

" *On motion,* Reſolved, *That the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, in order to give effectual encouragement to this undertaking, do hereby appoint the Rev. Mr. Joſhua Hart, Mr. Judd, Dr. Alexander M'Whorter, Mr. James F. Armſtrong, Dr. George Duffield, Mr. Thomas Ried, Dr. Matthew Wilſon, Dr. Patrick Alliſon, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. James Finley, Mr. Moſes Hoge, Mr. John Blair Smith, Mr. James M'Kee, Mr. Hezekiah Balch, Mr. Thomas H. M'Caulle and Mr. David Rice, to lay Mr. Collins's propoſals before their reſpective Preſbyteries; and to recommend to them, by order of the General Aſſembly, that a perſon or perſons be appointed in every congregation, vacant or ſupplied, to procure ſubſcriptions; and that the Preſbyteries tranſmit by their Commiſſioners to the next General Aſſembly the number of ſubſcribers.*

" *The General Aſſembly alſo confirm the appointment made by the Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, that Dr. John Witherſpoon, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Mr. James F. Armſtrong, be a committee to confer with any ſuch committee as may be appointed, whether from any other Denomination, or from any other Synod of our Denomination, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the printer from which to make his impreſſion; and that the ſaid committee be ordered to agree with the printer, that Oſtervald's notes, if not inconſiſtent with the views of other Denominations of chriſtians engaged in this undertaking, be printed with it, in ſuch a manner as may beſt promote the publication.*

" *The General Aſſembly, deſirous to ſpread the knowledge of eternal life contained in the Holy Scriptures, earneſtly recommend to all the congregations under their care to encourage this undertaking.*"

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk
of the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1789.

" *Propoſals for an edition of the Holy Bible, by Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, were laid before this Convention, and ſatisfactory information was given them as to the propoſer's abilities for the execution of the work: Whereupon*

" Reſolved, on motion of Mr. Jones, *That the members of this Convention will aſſiſt Mr. Collins in the procuring of ſubſcriptions.*"

Extract from the Minutes of the Baptiſt Aſſociation, held at Philadelphia October 6, 1789.

" *This Aſſociation taking under conſideration the propoſals of Mr. Iſaac Collins of Trenton, in New Jerſey, to print an edition of the Holy Bible in quarto after the Oxford edition; and his requeſt to this Aſſociation to patronize the work---Being deſirous to encourage ſo laudable a deſign, do appoint our brethren the Rev. Oliver Hart, Dr. Samuel Jones, Rev. Benjamin Foſter and Rev. Burgiſs Alliſon, to concur with any committee appointed by any other denomination to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the Printer, from which to make his impreſſion. -And that the ſame committee be ordered to uſe their influence to prevent the Apocrypha, or any Notes of any kind, being printed and included in ſaid edition, as having a dangerous tendency to corrupt the ſimplicity and truth of the ſacred Scriptures, by being thus intimately aſſociated with them; and, particularly, as being incompatible with the union of people of different religious ſentiments in promoting the work. And, moreover, the Aſſociation recommend to all the churches and congregations in their bounds to encourage the undertaking.*"

WILLIAM VAN HORNE, Clerk.

The conſideration, that no part of the money will be ſent out of the country, it is hoped, will be an aditional inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. The Editor therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of ALL denominations in this arduous undertaking; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

The CONCORDANCE will be much more correct than the London copy, the Editor having taken the pains to examine moſt of the references.

⁂ A ſpecimen of the type and paper may be ſeen by applying to Joſeph Crukſhank, Printer and Bookſeller, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Trenton, Twelfth Month (Dec.) 19, 1789.

This Day is publiſhed, by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

BOOKSELLER,

The corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets, in one large vol. 12mo. (Price 10ſ.) Alſo in one vol. royal octavo (which will be ſold for three months at 15ſ; afterwards at 16ſ8.)

A COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING:
One main object of which is to eſtabliſh a plain and permanent
STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION.
To which is prefixed,
A RHETORICAL GRAMMAR.
By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.
Carefully reviſed and corrected by the Rev. *John Andrews,* D. D.
Rector of St. James's, Briſtol, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and
Belles Lettres in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

TO attempt, in this place, to point out, in many words, the uſefulneſs of the work which is here offered to the public, might well be deemed an unneceſſary undertaking. The inhabitants of theſe United States are, in general, poſſeſſed of much information. And, of courſe, the character of this performance is already known to them.

Previouſly indeed to this of Mr. Sheridan, the public had long been poſſeſſed of many valuable dictionaries of the Engliſh language: among which may be particularly mentioned that of Dr. Johnſon, which was, and with good reaſon, allowed to be the beſt.

But although, in theſe, the ſeveral acceptations of the words were often carefully noted, and the accent for the moſt part confined to the proper ſyllable; yet was there no direction given, whether, in the ſyllable which was thus diſtinguiſhed, the accent was to reſt on a vowel, or on a conſonant. This was a moſt material omiſſion. For, without ſome other help than could be derived from ſuch directories, it could never be diſcovered, whether the words *ſeaſon* and *glory,* for example, were to be pronounced *ſez zun* and *glor-ry,* or *ſee zun* and *glo-ry;* whether we were to ſay *ſo phiſm* or *ſop-hiſm, to-pick* or *top ick, ce ment* or *cem ent;* and ſo on, in innumerable inſtances of like nature.

But, admitting that there was no occaſion for inſtruction on *this* point, was it likely that no difficulty would ever occur, in the application of thoſe different ſounds, which, in our language, belong not only to every vowel, but alſo to every combination of vowels. Had we found ourſelves, for inſtance, unable to determine, whether, according to the true Engliſh pronunciation, the vowel *a,* in the words *patron, matron,* ſhould be pronounced as in *hat* or in *hate;* or whether, in the words *ſauce, ſaucer,* [illegible] the combined vowels *au* ſhould be pronounced as in *aunt,* or in *au-thor;* thoſe dictionaries could never have removed our uncertainty.

Theſe, it was preſumed, were communications which could not well be made to the eye, and muſt therefore be learned altogether from the living voice alone. Our Author however---by means of a ſhort table, which any perſon of common ſenſe can, at the firſt view, very readily comprehend---has contrived to render this whole buſineſs perfectly ſimple and practicable.

But it is ſometimes more eaſy to acquire glory, than to retain it. The way being thus opened, innumerable are the attempts which have been ſince made upon ſimilar principles, by writers who truſted, that, by the introduction of ſome farther refinements, and by deviating in a few particulars from the pronunciation of Sheridan, they ſhould be able to build up their own fame upon the diminution of his.

In this, however, they have been diſappointed. For although Scot, Perry, Kenrick, Burn, &c. have each their admirers, yet Sheridan alone ſtill continues to be known to the public at large, and to command the general confidence.

In theſe editions, the acceptations of the words have been ſometimes abridged, and ſometimes enlarged. But from the pronunciation of Sheridan there has, except in two inſtances, been no intentional deviation. In our octavo edition, the word *edification* is accented on the third ſyllable; and, in both editions, *record,* when a ſubſtantive, has the accent on the firſt. In the London edition theſe words are each of them accented upon the ſecond ſyllable. But theſe, it was conceived, were mere blunders of the preſs: the latter of them is evidently ſo, as appears from the grammar of the author which is prefixed to this work.

With reſpect to the accuracy of theſe editions, great care has been already taken. But, that every doubt may be removed, a gentleman who inſpected the proof ſheets is now taking a review of the *pronunciation* throughout, and comparing it with the London quarto edition, which is the moſt correct. Any errors thus diſcovered (in the pronunication) ſhall be noted, and delivered gratis to the purchaſers of the reſpective ſizes.

In the mean time, the publiſher cannot but return his moſt grateful acknowledgments to thoſe gentlemen, who, although having it in their power to be ſupplied, without delay, with as many copies as they wiſhed of the London edition, generouſly pledged themſelves to wait for thoſe which ſhould be executed at home, by their own countrymen. Others there were, who, from the beginning, came forward with offers of ſubſcription, which they propoſed to advance. Their propoſals indeed, ſituated as he was, he thought it beſt to decline; but the exceeding great kindneſs, which was the motive to theſe propoſals, will long be remembered with a ſenſe of gratitude which he cannot expreſs.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by H A L L and S E L L E R S, at the NEW PRINTING
OFFICE, near the MARKET.